FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGREEMENT ON DISEASE PREVENTION SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU272159 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] An agreement on prevention and fighting contagious and parasitic diseases in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey was signed in Tirana today between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey. Jahja Pula, deputy minister of health, signed the agreement for Albania. Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, signed for Turkey. Also present was Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT HYSNI KAPO'S GRAVE

AU042055 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] On the occasion of Comrade Hysni Kapo's 65th birthday, homage was paid this morning at his grave. Comrades Ramiz Alia, Hekuran Isai and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee secretaries, laid a wreath on behalf of the AWP Central Committee. Wreaths were also laid this morning by Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mehmet Shehu. Wreaths were also laid by members of Hysni Kapo's family and relatives, comrades-in-arms, veterans and by working people from Tirana and other districts.

BRIEFS

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES--The AWP Central Committee organized on 21-22 February a number of seminars in Shkoder, Berat and Korce districts on problems pertaining to the elevation of the role of party bureaus in agricultural cooperatives. The seminars were attended by secretaries and instructors of the district party committees, secretaries of party bureaus in agricultural cooperatives, representatives of mass organizations and Ministry of Agriculture officials. The seminar in Shkoder was attended and addressed by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; the seminar held in Berat was also attended by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, addressed the seminar in Korce. The seminars excamined the experience gained by party bureaus in agricultural cooperatives, the understanding of their role in carrying out the party's directives in the economic field and the constant improvement of the method and style of work of the party and state organs and of the mass organizations in agricultural cooperatives. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU]

KOLEKA'S ACTIVITIES--A meeting has been held at Vuno village, Vlore District, in memory of the 35th anniversary of the death of communist people's hero Kozma Nushi. Attending were peasants, war veterans, relatives of the families of martyrs and others. Also attending were Spiro Koleka, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium; Sul Baholli, first secretary of the Vlore District party committee; Bajram Arapi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vlore District People's Council; and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU]

YUGOSLAV PAPER'S CRITICISM OF RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE REFUTED

AU061058 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "A Foreign Policy Note": "Who is Stirring up the Waters and Why"]

[Text] The Sarajevo paper OSLOBODJENJE has become angry with RUDE PRAVO. A few days ago the latter allegedly published an extensive article on the nonalined movement and the developing countries, in which it allegedly grossly distorted the principles of the movement. RUDE PRAVO had allegedly written that "the countries associated in the nonalined movement can follow only one road--the transition to the socialist camp." Zdravko Kokotovic who signed the article in OSLOBODJENJE then drew a terrifying conclusion from this: The nonalined movement will allegedly find itself "in the embrace of a military-political formation called the Warsaw Pact..." Those brilliant conjectures were then crowned by the assertion that "the nonalined movement, as it is, is viewed by Prague as an obstacle..." That is a truly "sensational revelation" by the Sarajevo paper. It has, however, one weak spot--the author made up the whole story. RUDE PRAVO has never published an article containing the propositions OSLOBODJENJE is trying to insinuate. There is therefore, nothing to polemize with, but a lot to ponder about.

The stance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the goals and the mission of the nonalined movement has been expressed many times. For OSLOBODJENJE and the author, who does not seem to be overly concerned about journalistic ethics, it is surely no secret that we highly praise the role of the nonalined movement, which has become a significant political force in the world, a force creating conditions for the member countries' active involvement in international relations as equal members of the world community. We also highly value the changes now underway in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have a notable impact on progressive development and which are a marked result of the movement's anti-imperialist character.

OSLOBODJENJE and the author of the article in the Sarajevo paper surely know that very well. It is all the more startling that an article of such nature has been published at this time. Does the author mind that we emphatically speak out against tendencies that weaken the anti-imperialist base of the movement or is it perhaps a thorn in someone's side that we, together with other countries, spoke out in a principled way against the representation of Kampuchea at the 1979 Havana conference of the nonalined countries by the bloody Pol Pot regime? Or does someone mind that we support the heroic Afghan people in their struggle against counterrevolution, the umbilical cord of which leads to Beijing and Washington?

It is undoubtedly the case. We must note with surprise that OSLOBODJENJE published such a fabrication at a time when imperialist circles in the United States are trying to return to the policy of the position of strength, when the international situation has considerably deteriorated and when the unity of all forces that are in favor of peace and progress is more urgent than ever before.

Why has the attempt to provoke a public polemic about the relation between the nonalined movement and socialism and also to cause confusion on one of the principles of the foreign political course of the LCY and the SFRY been made now? Who is to be served and who profits from such stirring up of the waters?

HAVLIN RETURNS FROM 'DAYS OF CULTURE' TOUR IN USSR

LD061824 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The official Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin, returned home on Thursday [6 March] from the "Days of Czechoslovak Culture in the Soviet Union" held February 25-March 5.

The event will be reciprocated next autumn by the "Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia", which will become a highlight of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Moscow--The "Days of Czechoslovak Culture in the Soviet Union" became a great festival of Czechoslovak art and culture in the fraternal Soviet country, Josef Havlin told CETEKA before his departure from Moscow.

The performances by Czechoslovak ensembles, exhibitions, film days and other events not only helped the Soviet people get acquainted with the successes of Czechoslovak socialist culture and art, but also expressed the warm fraternal relations of our people to the people of the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak representative stated.

BENO RETURNS FROM JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD070840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague yesterday after attending the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party as a delegate of the party's Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport he was greeted by Jindrich Bolednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and other party representatives.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD062310 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Afghan United People's Democratic Party Politburo member and Minister of Education Anahita Ratebzad arrived here on Thursday at the invitation of the Czech Ministry of Education.

The aim of the visit, due to last till March 11, is to discuss the cooperation in the sphere of education between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

Afghanistan has great difficulties in the sphere of education, and would appreciate transfer of expertise by fraternal socialist countries as well as material aid, Afghan Minister of Education Anahita Ratebzad told CETEKA on arrival here.

She also spoke of the large number of provocations against Afghanistan, and of subversive activities of U.S. imperialists in collaboration with Pakistan and China. There was even a CIA agent in the party, she disclosed.

"We are convinced there was to have been an attack on Afghanistan, or that it was to have been a second Chile. Had the Soviet Union not come to our help, at our request, Afghanistan would have ceased to exist on the map of the world," she said.

HAMAN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY SECRETARIES ON PLAN PROGRESS

LD041956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A 2-day meeting of secretaries of regional and city committees of the CPCZ and the CPSL responsible for industry has been held in Prague. The meeting was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present. The participants were briefed on the fulfillment of the targets of this year's state plan, on the level attained in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the tasks emerging from a set of measures aimed at improving the system of planned management of the economy for this year.

Comrade Josef Haman addressed the meeting and spoke about topical questions connected with the fulfillment of current tasks in the key sectors of the economy. The discussion centered on the experience of and findings in the implementation of the conclusions of the 14th session of the party's Central Committee and the fulfillment of the state plan in the first 2 months of this year. Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler and the vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, Vaclav Vertelar, were also present.

MEASURES ADOPTED TO IMPROVE PLANNING SYSTEM, CORRECT FAILURES

LD062118 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The Communist Party Presidium and the Czechoslovak Government approved, as part of preparations for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), a complex of measures to improve the system of plan-based management of the national economy after 1980, and adopted a resolution concerning their implementation along the line of party, state, social and economic bodies.

The party Presidium and the federal government stress the need to improve the system of economic planning, and point out that economic development--even though the growth of production and of the material and cultural standard of the people convincingly prove the superiority of socialism over capitalism--was beset by many problems and shortcomings.

The purpose of the package is to improve planning, raise the effectiveness of economic stimuli, improve organization of production, increase the standard of managerial work and deepen the participation of workers in management.

All elements that have proved their worth will be retained, and new instruments will be introduced instead of those which were not sufficiently effective. For this purpose, findings will be used from the comprehensive experiment with management of effectiveness and quality, as well as expertise of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The resolution stresses that the measures are based on the tested Leninist principles of democratic centralism, wider participation of people in management, deepening of the leading role of the party, and consolidation of socialist ownership.

The new measures will require more intensive work to be done on long-term plans which will be based on Czechoslovakia's deepening participation in cooperation within the C.M.E.A. community, particularly with the Soviet Union.

Greater role must be assigned to the five-year plans which are to be more conducive to faster introduction of changes in the structure of production, to higher effectiveness and quality to more pronounced reduction of the raw materials energy, investments and transport input of production, to higher productivity and higher standard of Czechoslovak products. This is the only way of fully satisfying the growing domestic needs of Czechoslovakia and of intensifying its participation in the socialist economic integration.

The fulfilment and performance of enterprises cannot any longer be evaluated one-sidedly according to the indicator of gross production. Greater role will be given to indicators expressing fulfilment of tasks in raising effectiveness, technical standard and quality of products.

Greater importance will be given to economic contracts, and to sanctions for failure to keep contractual obligations and in cases of anti-social conduct.

The effort aimed at greater stability of economic plans does not mean absolute unchangeability of tasks. The annual plans must respond operatively to new domestic and external conditions.

The interdependence between the decisive tasks of the five-year plan and the instruments of material stimulation must bring about higher interest of collectives and individuals. Scientific-technical progress must become part of the framing of the plan, and also in this sphere, material motivation must play a greater role.

The complex of measures must also lead to rational use of capital assets and to high effectiveness and fast return on investments. An indispensable prerequisite of the further development of the Czechoslovak national economy is wider and more effective participation in the international division of labour.

The resolution said the new measures must help increase the export performance of the Czechoslovak economy, and that--in addition to other instruments--greater use must be made of price setting.

The resolution underlines the importance of a responsible approach to the gradual rationalization of wholesale prices, in which effectiveness and quality of production, as well as the conditions on world markets must be projected more consistently.

It is also imperative to strengthen the khozraschot (cost-accounting principles) of management. The amount of financial resources of organizations, and thus also the amount of stimulation funds must depend to a greater degree on the fulfillment of qualitative indicators of economic performance.

It is necessary to increase material stimulation in connection with increased effective exports, and more than in the past, prices of imported products must influence the management of enterprises and production-economic units, the resolution said.

Especially important is the use of more objective and stricter criteria for evaluation of performance of collectives and individuals and for their remuneration. High-quality work must be valued more. Work of inferior quality must find its reflection in substantially lower remuneration.

To a greater extent than in the past, the indicator of performance proper must be used for evaluation of enterprises, i.e. in effect the value of production with the material input. This will be more conducive to reduction of material, energy and transport input in production.

More intensive effect of good or bad performance on the amount of wage funds must lead to higher material and moral interest of collectives in high effectiveness and quality of work, and to higher quality of managerial work.

The resolution said it was necessary to substantially raise the standard of central national-economy management, as well as the moral, political and professional qualities of executives.

The preparation and implementation of the complex of new measures assigns also greater importance to the leading and control of the communist party in the economic sphere, the resolution said.

WAGE DIFFERENTIATION SHOULD BE LINKED TO PERFORMANCE

AU051000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Josef Brcak article: "Topical Questions of Remuneration According to Work; The Role of Personal Material Interest"]

[Excerpts] At present and particularly in the future, the system of material incentives in general and the system of personal material interest in particular will play a very important role in the planned management of the national economy.

It can be assumed that the problems in the spheres of both external and internal economic relations will not be unraveled to any significant degree in the years to come; on the contrary, economic development will take place in a far more complex climate than is the case today. One must expect a lower economic growth and merciless pressure for greater production efficiency and higher quality as the main prerequisites for insuring the planned targets. It is only natural that the system of material interest, and within its framework the wage policy, must be subordinated to that hard reality. To put it differently: The system of economic incentives will have to be changed.

If the system of incentives is to have any effect it must be felt, it must have an impact, it must be interesting for enterprises and for the working people. That means it must have tangible financial effect. Even well-meaning measures often fail to have any effect if we do not respect that important rule.

One of the most important requirements of the system of economic incentives is that they insure harmony to the greatest possible extent and create a unity of interests among individuals, collectives and society.

The experience gained from the implementation of the systems of incentives in the perfected management systems in the socialist countries shows that it is necessary to substantially perfect the system of collective material interest.

In many cases economic incentives are perceived as being identical with material incentives. That is incorrect. Economic incentives contain both an incentive function and--as an equivalent component--economic accountability, that is, economic sanctions for those whose work is poor, whose behaviour conflicts with all-social interests.

Naturally, the extent of accountability for the fulfillment of plans, and especially for their qualitative indexes, for innovation and exports, cannot be interpreted as affecting all the workers of a particular production or economic accountability unit. Here we must clearly differentiate according to the extent of authority, with special regard to the ranking personnel, but--on the other hand--we must not permit exceptions for certain groups of personnel. The nonfulfillment of the plan, and poor-quality production in particular, must affect the entire enterprise and all employees. It is natural that it is also neces ary to clearly define the limits of accountability as regards individuals or, as the case may be, whole collectives, and the limits and forms of sanctions connected with it. The sanctions need not always be in the form of a reduction or cancellation of bonuses or premiums or the like, but may also be in the form of reductions in job description and demotions due to the losses caused by poor quality production, in the form of temporary transfer to less-skilled work--something that has long been practiced by the railroad--and so forth.

The development of modern production leads to the individual work results being directly dependent on the accuracy and harmony of the work of the entire work collective. At the same time it shows that in conditions of a high degree of specialization as regards individual types of work, and in dividing the work process into individual operations, the immediate producer is often far removed from the end production results and from the whole work collective. It also shows that individual employees must be made to have an interest in the end results of the work of the whole collective. The enhancement of the role of basic wages in stimulating the end results of production is the characteristic peculiarity of the current stage of development of the economic accountability form of incentive.

As regards the perfection of the wage systems, the focal point should lie in the development of incentive wage forms that are specifically linked to individual collectives and employees, while--as regards job descriptions and promotions--the main stress should be put on efficiency, quality and on reducing the amount of work done by humans and machines in general.

The flexible component of wages should be markedly differentiated according to how demanding and difficult a given task is, to the end results actually achieved and to its social contribution.

In this connection it will be necessary to renew the effective structure of wages and strengthen the regulatory function of the wage scale within the structure of wages, as well as from the viewpoint of the desired wage differentiation.

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON ENGINEERING PRODUCTION--At an economic-political aktiv of directors of CSSR metallurgy and heavy engineering enterprises, which was held in Prague on 28 February, federal Minister L. Gerle said this year his metallurgy and heavy engineering sector has to insure a 4.8 percent increase in the production of goods, a 6.5 percent growth in heavy engineering and a 3.1 percent growth in the metallurgical sector. The plan's concept envisages a more rapid growth of the development programs' production, whose share in the heavy engineering's overall production is to increase from last year's 15.9 percent to 16.3 percent this year. Compared with 1979, the production of selected spare parts is to increase 10.4 percent: Their value is to reach almost Kcs1.5 billion. Special attention will be paid to insuring the development of the country's fuel and energy base with particular emphasis on the production and deliveries of machinery for strip and deep mining and of equipment for the nuclear power engineering sector, Gerle said. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

WEST PURPOSEFULLY DISTORTS FACTS ON AFGHANISTAN

DW062012 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 6 Mar 80 DW

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] With a view to heating up the situation in and around Afghanistan, official quarters and mass media of Western countries, especially in the United States, in the last few days have increasingly purposefully disseminated false reports. Facts are being distorted and fabrications are being reported with reference to "reliable sources." Listen to a commentary by Rainer Koch:

One horror story follows hot on the heels of another and if one were to believe that the truth could not be handled more unscrupulously then one better look again. For example, there was the alleged massacre in the Afghan village of Kerala which was reportedly perpetrated by units of the Afghan Army upon the orders of Soviet officers. This, to be sure, was reported with reference to reliable sources--Lidice and Oradour 1980 in Afghanistan, this time caused by the communists! There were reports yesterday that sounded even worse. In the Konar Valley, close to the border with Pakistan, Western agencies said, Soviet elite units flattened a number of villages to the ground. More than 100,000 people were either killed or forced to flee the country and in this case, too, the communists of course once again had laid hands on women and children. On the same day Washington expressed concern over the Soviet Union's use of poison gas in Afghanistan. Though State Department spokesman Hodding Carter conceded that the United States was not in a position to completely confirm these reports he said that they--I quote--apparently were credible. The French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS even professed to have learned that Soviet missiles with nuclear warheads are stationed in Afghanistan.

This is not sensational reporting that is being passed on because of a lack of responsibility--there is a method to it. To begin with, the Soviet assistance to the Afghan revolution is slandered by imputing fascist misdeeds to the Soviet troops. This is to fan unrest among the Afghan people while at the same time seeking to justify support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The second intention is more essential and much more dangerous. For several weeks the United States, especially, has endeavored to make the world believe that Moscow wants to annex Afghanistan so as to thrust forward from there to the Indian Ocean and to the Persian Gulf region. The fairy tale on the Soviet nuclear missiles in Afghanistan naturally suits this version ideally. Those who actually stand behind this campaign are the very people who are allegedly striving for peace in the region and are keenly interested in a settlement of the conflict over Afghanistan. Facts, however, show that Washington and its allies are seeking to aggravate the situation and thereby prolong the need for Soviet assistance. Leonid Brezhnev pointed this out in his speech to Soviet voters. Neither Afghanistan, nor the fate of the Afghan people matter; it is merely a convenient pretext for the armament plans and military adventures of the United States in the Middle and Near East, including the deployment of the ill-famed rapid deployment force and for the current antidetente policy of the United States as a whole.

WESTERN MEDIA FALSELY INTERPRET PARTY REGISTRATION

AU061053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Dr. K. commentary: "'GDR Astrologers' on the Party Documents Checkup--Scratching and Scraping Away"]

[Text] The control of the party documents and the correct registration of all SED members and candidate members is meeting with astounding interest in the Western mass media. Articles and radio commentaries indulge in juicy speculation.

One resorts to political astrologers, who predict the exclusion from the party of hundreds of thousands of SED members. What ignoramuses are allowed to pose as GDR connoisseurs!

There are also serious worries expressed that "in some enterprises there will be a considerable time problem." Isn't it moving how they puzzle their heads over our problems.

The short control questionnaire designed to update the personal data for registration purposes is being reinterpreted as a piece of paper full of leading questions. There is consternation that we demand that an SED member must "guarantee to become a communist"--what real, fundamental insights those people have about our Marxist-Leninist party.

This surge of stupidity is a mixture of the foam of wishful thinking and hate. The imperialist mass media hate socialism, they hate the GDR as a socialist state even more, and they hate our party most of all. This is because under the leadership of this party, the conscious and organized spearhead of the workers class and the working people of the GDR, a solid socialist state is thriving on German soil.

As regards the control of the party documents and especially the personal talks linked with it, they will contribute to increasing the activities of the comrades and the basic organizations and thus to further boosting the militant strength of our party. That our opponents are not pleased with this is understandable. They are scratching and scraping away and don't find what they hoped for. The folly of our opponents only serves to reflect the fact that our party is on the right path.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO BERLIN

Meeting With Honecker

LD061304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Thursday in Berlin Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for a friendly discussion.

Minister Dr Ratebzad conveyed a personal message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as his cordial greetings, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality, by Erich Honecker.

The Afghan guest expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity support. Now, especially when counterrevolutionary forces are increasingly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, it is of great importance for the struggle of the Afghan people to win a final victory for the national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. Dr Anahita Ratebzed reported on the measures of the Afghan party and state leadership to repel foreign intervention and counterrevolutionary attacks.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR, as already stated in the declaration by the Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on 28 December 1979, wholly and completely supports the struggle of the Afghan patriots to defend the sovereignty and independence of their country as well as the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance for the Afghan people. He condemned the machinations by reactionary and imperialist circles which are exacerbating the international situation by making use of the situation in Afghanistan. They are trying in a demagogic manner to justify their policy of strength, the arms drive, and the Brussels NATO decision.

Together with all peace-loving forces, the GDR will continue in the future to work consistently to secure peace, to end the arms race and for disarmament. This end is also served by the solidarity aid which the GDR people have given to the people of Afghanistan.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a very friendly and trusting atmosphere, were Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education and member of the SED Central Committee, and Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Talks With Fischer

LD051954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Wednesday in Berlin the Afghan minister of education, Dr Anahita Ratebzad. Oskar Fischer emphasized at the meeting the GDR's solidarity and support for the struggle waged by the Afghan people for the defense of its sovereignty and independence.

The meeting, which also dealt with international questions and the further shaping of the bilateral relations, was also attended by GDR minister of education, Margot Honecker.

AXEN, AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL SUPPORT AFGHANISTAN

LD061949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the Austrian Communist Party have reaffirmed their determination to step up the struggle of all peace forces in defense of the detente process, for an end to the arms race and for peaceful coexistence. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo, and Johann Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, in talks in Berlin on Thursday.

Both parties, which highly appraise the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union toward safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, demand an immediate and unconditional end to the political and military interference in Afghanistan by imperialist and hegemonist circles.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SPRING SESSION 6 MARCH

Apro Opening Speech

LD070014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Opening address by Anatal Apro, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the National Assembly, at the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly in Budapest on 6 March--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly:

I open the session of the National Assembly, convened by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of Section 2, Paragraph 22 of our Constitution. There are enough National Assembly members present to provide a quorum.

Esteemed National Assembly, our National Assembly has suffered painful losses since our last session. Our fellow deputies Kalman Pongracz, retired chairman of Budapest City Council, and Sandor Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food, have died. Comrade Pongracz dedicated his life to the workers movement at an early age. At the time of the liberation he was the highly esteemed chief steward of the Ganz works. He was appointed managing director of Ganz when the factories were nationalized. In 1949, he was elected mayor of Budapest and from 1950 until his retirement he was chairman of the Executive Committee of Budapest City Council. He played a great part in organizing the new socialist system of administration in Budapest and in the development of the city. He was a member of the National Assembly from 1949 until his death.

Esteemed National Assembly, our fellow deputy Sandor Kovacs died recently at the early age of 52. His work was closely intertwined with the development of the Hungarian agriculture and food industry. He started as a worker and became a skilled economic leader. He was deputy minister of agriculture and food from 1975 on. In this post he provided good leadership for the modernization of this important branch of the economy and the reshaping of the production structure. He had been a member of the National Assembly since 1971.

We will preserve the memory of our fellow deputies, Kalman Pongracz and Sandor Kovacs, and note it for eternity in the minutes of the National Assembly.

Nuclear Power Discussion

LD061914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The National Assembly met in session at 1100 today. Julia Tardos reports from the Parliament building:

At present Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker is addressing the National Assembly on the draft bill on nuclear energy.

Let me begin, however, by summarizing the events in Parliament during the past hour. Following the opening of the session, the deputies paid homage to the memory of two of their deceased fellows, Kalman Pongracz and Sandor Kovacs. Then they approved the agenda. The deputies will first discuss the draft bill on nuclear energy and then hear reports from the prosecutor general and the president of the Supreme Court. A report on the work of the Presidential Council will also be submitted.

The draft bill on nuclear energy was submitted to the National Assembly by Imre Markoja, minister of justice. In his speech he said that accelerating scientific development and the ever greater need for energy has led to the use of nuclear energy in an increasing number of countries, rapidly developing the capacity of power stations. Our first nuclear power station, at Paks, will have a capacity of 1,760 megawatts. It will be completed by 1985.

Imre Markoja spoke also about the fact that, for a number of reasons, nuclear energy is feared in many parts of the world. The concern can be understood if we think of Hiroshima, yet it cannot be accepted. The nuclear energy industry is safer than any other. It does not pollute the environment as much as power stations using coal or oil. Its equipment is of the highest quality from a technical point of view. Moreover, it will be staffed by the best specialists.

Now that a bill is being submitted on nuclear energy, said Imre Markoja, it must be mentioned that it accords with the 20-year old energy law and with the 1976 act on the protection of the environment. The justice minister stressed the importance of the fact that the bill declares that in the Hungarian People's Republic nuclear energy can be used only for peaceful purposes. This fact accords also with our international treaty obligations. Nuclear energy is a state monopoly in our country and we cooperate with the CEMA countries in its utilization. We also support the work of such organizations as the IAEA.

After the report by the justice minister, Deputy Miklos Vida conveyed the views of the National Assembly's Industry Committee.

The following observation made by the deputies should provide food for thought: Our engineering industry's share of the deliveries for Paks amounts to only 20 percent of the total, the rest being imported. If we add what was said by Gyula Szeker a few minutes ago, namely that this is the most modern investment project in Hungary, then there is really something here for our engineering industry to think about.

At present Gyula Szeker is speaking. The deputy premier has so far talked about the draft bill. Like the justice minister, he stressed that nuclear energy must serve only peaceful ends in our country. He then went on to say that at present we import half of our energy requirement, yet this import is becoming increasing difficult, placing a heavy burden on the economy. Thus the utilization of nuclear energy is important for us. What is more, in the words of the deputy premier it is inevitable.

The most important [word indistinct] part of our energy sources during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period will come from the Paks power station. By the end of the plan period it will provide one-fifth of the country's energy needs. The first reactor will be switched on in 1981. The possibilities of expanding our nuclear energy capacity by the end of the eighties and in the nineties is already being studied.

Gyula Szeker outlined the data in connection with the construction of the Paks atomic power station. He discussed the technical aspects of our first nuclear power station, as well as the value of the work being done there.

The debates which have taken place in the various capitalist countries concerning the safety aspects of nuclear power stations are also well known in our country. These debates are usually rooted in a whole series of political and commercial interests, Gyula Szeker said just a few seconds ago.

Although radiation material can unquestionably represent a danger, here everything is being done to insure complete nuclear safety. The guarantee for this is provided by the technical construction of the Paks power station and, naturally, by its skilled operation.

The deputy premier also mentioned the fact that in recent years a new industrial branch has developed in our country. This is uranium [word indistinct], the production and utilization of isotopes. Machinery and installations are being manufactured on the basis of our research, utilizing nuclear energy to the benefit of our country.

Bill Passed; Crime Discussion

LD061931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Julia Tardos reports from the Parliament building:

At this moment Deputy Jozsef Foldvari is addressing his fellow deputies about two reports which have just been presented by the president of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general.

To briefly summarize the proceedings in Parliament, the deputies unanimously passed the bill on nuclear energy which was submitted this morning by Imre Markoja, minister of justice. The enactment of this bill is highly topical. It was stated in the assembly: The first reactor of the Paks powerplant will begin generating electricity in 1981. This implies new technological practice and new tasks in the protection of the environment. The nuclear energy act was needed also because an increasing amount of radioactive material is being used in science and technology, and safety has to be guaranteed.

Besides the minister, Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker also stressed that the production and utilization of nuclear energy will take place in complete safety. Both pointed out that the new act also stipulates that in our country nuclear energy must only serve peaceful purposes.

After voting, the National Assembly heard a report from the Presidential Council submitted by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. He gave details of the activity of the Presidential Council in legislation, citizenship matters and international affairs. It can be concluded, he said, that the Presidential Council has coordinated its work with the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. The report was approved by the National Assembly.

The next point of the agenda was a report by Karoly Szijarto, prosecutor general. He pointed out that the majority of the directing, supervising and controlling organs exercise their constitutional rights with increasing responsibility and meet their obligations in consolidating legality. Most citizens are law-abiding and disciplined, Karaly Szijarto said and quoted figures to illustrate this.

For 15 years crime has been declining in our country. I am not going to give all the figures, only the negative phenomena. Fewer people have stolen public property but the damage caused by them is greater. There have been fewer traffic accidents but there are many drunken drivers. A serious matter is that the number of minors at risk is growing and this could ultimately increase the number of crimes committed, as indicated by the current figures relating to juvenile deliquency. There are many truants: The Council of Ministers pointed this out back in 1978.

Growing tourism, too, can cause problems. Many people use their trips for smuggling and currency deals. This can result in dangerous crimes, even murder. As for lack of discipline in economic matters, cooperative property is often entrusted to people who are unworthy the responsibility. In some cases people who use funds from cooperative savings schemes for their own purposes are exposed only after a long time. There are gangs of criminals exploiting opportunities in transportation and haulage.

All this should be a warning not only to law enforcement organs to work better; it is also a question for society, a matter of public morals. Alcoholism needs a special mention, since it is associated with many crimes. The health authorities have important tasks here, especially in the field of after-care, where more successful work is needed.

The detailed report of the prosecutor general also dealt with the work of investigation and prosecution and the significance of the provisions of the new penal code, whose application is unifirm. He spoke also of complaints lodged in matters of legality and mentioned a few specific examples. He also raised the question of nonpayment of an alimony. The state provides temporary advance payment to single parents; this has been the practice since 1974 and in 5 years it has cost the country 33 million forints. In the same period only 10 percent of this sum has been repaid and in 800 cases the defaulting parent had to be prosecuted. Finally, he said that prosecutor's offices will continue to do their duty and will insure the assertion of legality and the requirements of legal policy.

Next Oden Szakacs, president of the Supreme Court, summed up the work done by the judiciary. He also said that socialist legality has been upheld in the past few years and he analyzed the application of new legislation in the practice of the courts, the civil code, the penal code and the labor code.

Closing Apro Speech

LD070026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Closing speech by Anatal Apro, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the National Assembly, at the National Assembly session in Budapest on 6 March--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, dear fellow deputies:

On this occasion when we meet at the closing session of the National Assembly, I wish to thank my fellow deputies, the heads of the Budapest and county groups, and the officials of the National Assembly for their useful activity over the last 5 years. As a result, the National Assembly has been able to exercise its constitutional rights, and so we have been able to serve the policy of our party successfully. The members and committees of the National Assembly have done their work well in preparing the bills and in supervising the implementation of the laws enacted. Throughout the entire period the committees of the National Assembly assured the continuity of the assembly's work, and all this togeter provided for harmony between the activities of the government and the National Assembly and their useful cooperation.

The National Assembly, as the highest body of state power and people's representation, promoted the development of socialist democracy in the state sector and the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress.

According to the congress guidelines of our party's Central Committee, the National Assembly has enacted a number of laws promising social and economic development, and in accordance with the constitutional prescriptions it has guided and supervised the work of the government.

Esteemed National Assembly, at the last session of our elected term I wish to thank, on behalf of the National Assembly, our electors for their trust. I also thank the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the Patriotic People's Front for the support they have given to our National Assembly.

Finally, allow me, dear fellow deputies, to thank you, on behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front for the useful activity carried out in the public interest during the period of your mandate, both in the National Assembly and in the constituencies. I also thank the some 70,000 local council members for meeting their obligations so well during the whole period of their extended mandates in local affairs.

With this I close the last session of the 1975-80 term of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and wish good health to you all.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS 5 MARCH; REPORTS APPROVED

LD051814 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 5 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Wednesday where Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai presented a report on the meeting of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The government approved the report.

The Council of Ministers accepted an account on the country's labour situation in 1979 put forward by the labour minister. According to the experience of the past year, a more realistic manpower planning, streamlined labour management and economic regulator system contributed to ensuring a better equilibrium in the sphere of employment.

The government accepted a report presented by the president of the National Material and Price Office about the situation of product turnover last year and about the implementation of the related stipulations.

The Council of Ministers took a decision on the award of the state and Kossuth prizes for 1980 as well as about the award of honours "Eminent" and "Merited" artists.

COMMENTARY ON 'U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DOMINATE PERSIAN GULF'

AU061747 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "To Whom Does the Persian Gulf Belong?"]

[Text] The question contained in the headline to this commentary is, of course, a rhetorical question, because every basic school pupil knows from geography lessons that, except for an international strip of waters in the center of the Persian Gulf, the gulf's waters belong to the coastal states of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the lesser Arab emirates and sheikhdoms. However, the subject of this commentary is not those obvious geographical truths, but the region's political problems.

In order to illustrate the disturbing political situation in the gulf--a situation pregnant with conflict potential, the scale of which is difficult to predict--let me cite two brief PAP dispatches datelined 3 February. One dispatch reported that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah had said that his country is ready to sell oil to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe. The other dispatch spoke of the formation in the United States of intervention forces numbering 100,000 soldiers to supposedly defend "U.S. vital interests" and, above all, insure for Washington control of the oil routes from the Persian Gulf states. The headquarters of the so-called rapid deployment forces, the commander of which has been appointed--Gen Paul Kelly, who previously commanded units of "Marines"--began its official activity on 1 March. Some $10 billion has been readily assigned for "rapid deployment forces."

But before that money was assigned and before General Kelly's units have been organized for duty in the Middle East, a dangerous concentration of U.S. ships had occurred in the Persian Gulf. It includes the aircraft carriers Nimitz, Midway and Coral Sea, with helicopters, tanks and Marines ready for action. Four more ships will reinforce that concentration in mid-March. All that naval might is supposed to back President Carter's statement of 23 January, which Washington has evaluated as a new "doctrine." The statement contains a direct threat that the United States would defend its "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf "by every possible means, including military means."

Since that statement was made, the world has discovered that in practice this amounts to the cancellation of all declarations on the subject of the supposedly noble principles of U.S. policy, which Washington previously invoked so often. For example, in the name of the supposed "defense of vital interests" in the Persian Gulf and following all the worn out phrases about human rights, Washington has decided to arm and support [two lines illegible] Gen Ziaul Haq in Pakistan. For example, following all the thunderclaps over the the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government is now trying to induce at least some of the Persian Gulf states to invite U.S. troops to enter their territories so as to be able to defend the interests of...the United States all the more effectively.

As you see, ignoring the elementary facts of geography, Washington is behaving as if it were in exclusive possession of the right to the Persian Gulf, to the military defense of its interests in the region. On the other hand, not all the governments--not even all those allied with the United States--hold a similar position. In particular, it is worth noting the interview given to DER SPIEGEL by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in which he said that the "Soviet Union has the right of access to the sources of oil as one of the possible buyers of Middle East oil." That statement is all the more important since the United States does not buy most of the 880 million tons of Middle East crude oil taken every year out of the Persian Gulf states. Most of those tons are taken to European countries and to Japan.

The aforementioned statement made by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah shows that the governments of the Persian Gulf countries, which have the exclusive and inalienable right to dispose of their natural riches, are ready to sell crude oil to the socialist countries in Eastern Europe also. What is then the grounds for the United States' claim that it should defend by arms its own interests in a region so far away from its own shores? It seems that Washington thinks that it is enough to back such a claim by the military might of the U.S. Navy and the "rapid deployment forces" alone. However, in view of the present balance of power in the world, the abuse of military power in such a sensitive region would seriously menace world peace if other states also tried to defend with similar means their just as vital interests in that region.

However, it seems that Washington--as Chancellor Schmidt's interview seems to have confirmed--cannot count on the unconditional support from its European NATO allies in that matter. On the other hand it is worth noting the TASS commentary that we published not so long ago that reaffirmed the USSR's interest in possible oil imports from the Persian Gulf and proposed that the United Nations should guarantee free access to the Persian Gulf by all CSCE signatories. The inclusion of the issue of safeguarding the oil routes from the Persian Gulf countries in the agenda of the all-European energy conference as proposed by the USSR would help harmonize the interests of all Persian Gulf oil buyers and insure the independence and sovereignty of the oil states who are the exclusive and legal owners of the oil extracted from their territories. It is not only Washington that is vitally interested in buying that oil; Western and Eastern European countries are also among those which are vitally interested. Attempts to impose the exclusive domination of that region by the United States with the help of military resources could have tragic consequences for all mankind.

GIEREK SENDS VICTORY GREETINGS TO MUGABE, NKOMO

LD062121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the Zimbabwe patriotic forces' election victory, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has sent a message of congratulations to their leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The triumph of the people of Zimbabwe, the message reads, is the result of many years of unrelenting struggle for social and national liberation pursued under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. The people's determination and stand have thwarted the calculations of the reactionary forces who have been trying to stem the course of history.

Edward Gierek has expressed our full solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe with whom we want to develop relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES ACTIVITY REPORT, APPOINTMENTS

LD062316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The State Council held a session today at the Belweder Palace. The State Council heard and approved a report on its activity in the period from 1976-80. The report sums up efforts in supervising the people's councils, international relations, consolidation of socialist law and order, development of scholarship, Polish citizenship rights, award of orders, distinctions and honorary titles, and other tasks arising from its function as the supreme organ of state authority. In accordance with accepted custom the report will be sent to the Sejm Presidium.

In addition, the State Council adopted a resolution founding a councillor's badge and insignia of chairman of the People's Council. It appointed Jan Zak, Supreme Court judge, to the post of chairman of general cases at that court; appointed Stefan Olszowski to be Poland's ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the GDR; and appointed Jan Witek to be Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Uganda. He will hold this post in addition to the post of Poland's ambassador to the republics of Kenya, Burundi and Ruanda, to which he was appointed on 5 October 1978 and 13 September 1979, respectively.

The State Council approved applications for Polish citizenship from 35 people.

GIEREK ATTENDS VOTERS MEETING IN SILESIA

LD061752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Edward Gierek arrived in Sosnowiec today for a preelection meeting with (?voters) from Silesia and the Basin. He is standing for Sejm elections in the [word indistinct] 25 constituency in Sosnowiec. This meeting opens the last stage of the election campaign and is a continuation of the debate of the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth party congress. As is well known, the congress resolutions are the basis for the National Unity Front's election manifesto.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 6 March carries a report on the Silesia election meeting, adding: "The meeting is being attended by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, and Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo. Present also are Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, and all candidates for deputies to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in Katowice Voivodship constituencies."]

Gierek Address

LD062302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at preelection meeting in Sosnowiec on 6 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and citizens, residents of Sosnowiec, esteemed audience:

May I first of all thank you and the entire population of the Katowice Voivodship for having nominated me for deputy in the elections for the Sejm of Polish People's Republic from the Sosnowiec constituency.

I was born and brought up here, and it was here that my father and grandfather lived and worked in the mines. Here I learned to love the fatherland, here I acquired respect for workers' toil. Among you I acquired experience in party work. Therefore I would like to assure you that I shall continue as before to serve wholeheartedly the cause of the working class, Poland and the nation and that I shall always remain true to the glorious, patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the people of this land. [applause] I also want to express to you my high appreciation of your contribution to the country's development.

As you remember, we met last fall at a party conference held at the Sosnowiec mine where I am one of the local party members. We also met at the voivodship conference in Katowice. I asked you then to insure coal supplies to the country. The production pledges made then have been surpassed. You have kept your word, dear comrades, and I cordially thank you for this. [applause]

It is gratifying that the young work force of the Katowice steelworks is working to increasingly high standards, is undertaking the production of new commodities and is enriching the variety of products, and thanks to this, is making it possible to limit the volume of costly imports. Everywhere in Silesia and the basin region one feels the steady rhythm of good solid work. Year after year the appearance of towns and settlements is changing and the working and living conditions are also changing. This is particularly evident here in Sosnowiec, which in the seventies became a large and dynamic urban center. A number of modern industrial enterprises were built here, such as the (Silba), the Wanda and the Mera industrial automation works and a number of other enterprises which I shall not name. Numerous old enterprises underwent thorough modernization. Old districts touched by the proverty inherited from capitalism were replaced by new residential estates, schools and health centers, the trade network is expanding and the transportation network is improving. Sosnowiec, as has already been said here today, has become a significant academic center comprised of over 6,000 students. All this, dear comrades, has been paid for by the solid effort of the working class and the entire working community of our city. The production of Sosnowiec industry has almost tripled, export production has increased five times and production for the home market has increased four times. Economic indicators are improving, productivity is improving and the quality of goods is improving. Significant results are being achieved by production pledges and in civic activity.

One can say, therefore, that the inhabitants of Sosnowiec have taken good advantage of the party policy adopted at the sixth congress, with good results for the country and for themselves. [applause] But in the seventies, dear comrades and citizens, Poland as a whole changed, from the Tatras Mountains to the Baltic. Our nation marked those years with great achievements. Of course we were not able to make up for all the backlog, and not all the possibilities were exploited. The pace of progress was not always equally fast everywhere, nor was the work always equally solid everywhere.

The eighth congress of our party drew up an honest balance sheet of the passing decade. That, dear comrades, was a very important congress. It was held in the period when internal and external development conditions had undergone a clear change. It was a straightforward and honest congress, critical and at the same time constructive, a congresss which did not ignore difficult problems, which openly pointed towards their objective and subjective reasons and at the same time proposed realistic solutions. The discussion which preceded the congress was of great importance to the climate of its deliberations and to the working out of the attitudes of the congress.

In the discussion, along with the members of our party and the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, millions of nonparty members took part. This debate went on in all social and professional milieus, and not only in the meetings but also among groups of friends and in family circles. From this platform I wish to thank you who are present here, and also all the citizens who took part in the precongress debates. Your critical comments, suggestions and proposals were, believe me, extremely helpful. Thanks to them the decisions and the resolutions of the congress were based on the nation's collective wisdom and thanks to them they became the common property of all Poles. [applause]

The program adopted at the congress has been acknowledged by the National Unity Front as the basis for the election manifesto and in this form has been presented to the community within the framework of the campaign for the elections to the Sejm and people's councils. This program, we profoundly believe, clearly defines the supreme goals: the good of socialist Poland and the nation's prosperity.

We do not hide the fact, dear comrades, that the tasks undertaken by us are not easy. Nor easy are the conditions among which we march into the eighties. That is why we particularly need the unity of the moral and intellectual forces of the nation, the careful use of all the potential at our disposal, and this potential is significant. It is far from being exhausted. We have a great and modern industrial potential. We have greatly expanded and modernized the processing industry. Thanks to large investment outlays in the seventies in coal, sulfur and copper mining and in other sectors as far as the product production of raw materials is concerned, we are in a relatively good situation. Our continually developing cooperation with the Soviet Union, which supplies our country with a large part of the raw materials and fuels needed by the economy, is also of great significance here. We have a large number of young and educated cadres of workers, technicians and engineers. We have many specialists in various fields. We have the cadres to undertake even the most difficult tasks. We also have, dear comrades, a good long-term program.

This program meets the most important problems faced by us. It defines the means and ways of overcoming the difficulties met by us. We shall focus our attention at present on vigorous implementation of this program and our entire discussion, and above all our entire activity, will be focused on this. [applause]

The most urgent issue at present is to translate the general idea of efficient management into a language of practical tasks, tasks of every master workers or labor brigade leader, of every worker, and consistent implementation of ascribed tasks. We expect this from the management of individual enterprises, and we shall demand this from ourselves and all others. Comrades, this concerns most often very simple and obvious matters; the point is to abide by elementary rules of good work; the point is, for instance, to save materials which cost increasingly more and more and not to waste them by producing poor quality goods, which are useless and overload shelves at stores.

The efforts to improve the efficiency of management will define our policy as a whole: the work of the government and of individual departments, investment programs, the methods of planning and management. We will achieve the planned targets only if this policy is supported by an appropriate attitude and work at each enterprise and in every job. This must be reflected by full utilization of working time, better discipline and improvement of the organization of work. We will have to pay particular attention to the rigorous implementation of cooperation obligations. On this depend the rhythm of production and the general results of the economy as a whole. Good cooperation production reflects the ability to think in terms of the country's interests.

The efficiency of management also demands a marked speedingup of technological progress. We allocate great resources for scientific and research work as well as for innovations but we must also better utilize the great possibilities of rationalization and inventions, directly at enterprise level. Let us make it, dear comrades, a matter of creative ambitions of workers, technical staff, of all working people.

One of the most important tasks faced by us remains the developing of the main national industry: the coal industry. The entire nation has great esteem for the work of miners. We will continue to endeavor to increase productivity in this work and also to insure greater safety at work. And at the same time we shall bear in mind what was said here by the comrades speaking before, and in particular by our comrade from Czerwona Gwardi colliery, that this coal must be well used and managed. In any case we cannot allow ourselves to be wasteful as regards this greatest asset of ours. We must think here not only about today but also about the future. [applause]

The need for saving fuels, power, materials, food, everything society needs to live, everything an individual needs to live, has become a categorical imperative of our times. There is every indication that as far as we can see into the future, the role of thriftiness will go on growing. We do not need to look at statistics to find that in our country this is one of the main, but unused reserves. Although there is a marked shortage of some material goods in Poland, we nevertheless continue to waste a great deal, starting with cement and steel, and ending with bread. This is why, as you can see, cutting out waste has become a problem which calls for effort and commitment on the part of all working people, the whole community.

Concern with public property, with everything that has been created by the toil of our nation and should serve the people, should be raised to the status of the highest civic virtue observed generally and everywhere. Among the tasks arising from the eighth congress resolutions an important place is occupied by concern for the observance of the principles of social justice. This problem is of vital interest to the working class and our country's working people.

Taking care to properly link the amount of wages with the contribution made by the effort of every worker we shall at the same time always bear in mind the material situation of the lowest paid families and especially large families. I have asked the trade unions to take advantage, to a greater extent than at present, of the resources at their disposal to help workers' families who are in a difficult material situation. After the eighth congress we have also made new decisions aimed at subjecting to close scrutiny the established principles of housing allocation and also of allocation of holidays, loans and other social benefits. The same applies to the sales of some goods in short supply.

In implementing the eighth congress resolutions we are engaging in a greater effort to eliminate all kinds of violation of socialist principles and norms in public life, of dishonesty, nepotism, abuse of power, parasitism, and speculation. However, the effectiveness, dear comrades, of these efforts depends not only, and not even to the greatest extent, on the Politburo or the government. This issue must be taken up by all links within the party, by all links in people's authority. We must have an active attitude towards evil on the part of all party members, on the part of all honest citizens. [applause]

The everyday life of Poles is defined to a large extent by the concrete decisions and solutions of the local authorities and it also depends on the work of self-governments and on the commitment and activeness of millions ofcitizens, almost all of whom fulfill a dual role: On the one hand they are consumers and clients, and in this role, they enjoy the benefits of the work of other people. On the other hand they are workers, who determine whether the needs of others will be properly satisfied. The policy of our party and the state creates a constantly improved framework for independent functioning of the lower links of the power structure: local administration and economic administration. But along with enhanced competence there must be an increase in responsibility and initiatives. Solid performance of the tasks and duties. [as heard]

In the course of the precongress debate and at the congress itself a number of critical remarks were made and there were many proposals concerning simple matters which can be resolved immediately on the spot, which do not require extra powers or extra resources. I am referring simply to elementary order and observance ofthe fundamental principles of the rule of law, with consideration for public opinion and rational and sympathetic attitudes to human worries and problems. We will insist on demanding such attitudes from all the leading cadres and all representatives of the authorities.

I spoke here at the meeting at the Sosnowiec coal mine about how the party leadership is concerned for and sympathetic toward the everyday difficulties of working people. We, comrades, must jointly insure that no one in our country who fails to perform his duty to the state and community can sleep easy and live well and boss other people. [applause]

Dear comrades and citizens, our Polish community is a young community and many people simply do not remember what it was like in our country 20 or even 15 years ago; they do not remember what we started with and what we went through. The aspirations of young people are in line with today's modern Poland, a Poland which is relatively prosperous. This is understandable and I would say that it is quite natural.

But on the other hand it is the duty of older people to make the young generation aware that the great transformation and the great advancement of civilization which is shared by our nation have not been given to us by anybody and did not com about by themselves but required selfless and hard work by the older generations and also their sacrifice and devotion. This is how it is now and also how it is going to be in the future. The shape of the future depends on the contribution to the work on development of the country by the current generation of young people. The whole nation is responsible for raising young people and teaching them the fundamental laws which result from the experience of the past and the needs of the future. In this work there should be a unification of the efforts of families, schools and work places. I would like to appeal from this platform to experienced workers to look after their young colleagues at work and to teach them not only professional skills but also correct attitudes toward life, the concerns of their work place and the concerns of the entire country. Let these older, experienced workers teach the young high awareness, patriotism and a sense of working class dignity. [applause]

The socialist country--here at this gathering one should not really talk about it as it is obvious to everybody--implements most fully all human rights and looks after the living conditions of all citizens. Alas, it is not always properly understood. Sometimes, and such occurrences are the most painful ones, some people think more of how to divide the goods created by the work of the community and how to make personal use of them rather than to multiply the values which should serve the whole nation with their own work. This kind of thinking, comrades, must be decisively eradicated by us. [applause]

The eighth party congress and its resolutions encourage deeper reflection on what our state is and what it should be to the nation, to families and to individuals. Certainly, it must be just and consistent, it must look after all its citizens, but it also must demand from everybody in the interest of everybody. The state cannot allow some people to live at the expense of others, to squander common property, skills and human talents as well as the national wealth and natural resources. One must not, for instance, allow the excessive use of coal extracted at the cost of heavy and dangerous work by the miners. One must not allow a reduction of the limited resources of arable land. One can list many more such examples but they all lead to one thing: the task of always seeing everywhere an unbroken bond between the interests of the individual, the community, the state and citizens.

The implementation of the program mapped out by the party and the National Unity Front, the achieving of common, national goals, and I would even say the future fate of Poland, depend to a decisive extent on the attitude of each of us. We are all of us coresponsible for our fatherland.

Of course the level of this responsibility varies, depending on the tasks and duties fulfilled. This is true. But no one who feels he is a Pole can be absolved from this responsibility. In the life of a nation, as in the life of individuals, nothing is given once and for all. A prosperous life demands constant responsibility, constant effort, continuous work; this becomes more and more true as time goes by.

The awareness of coresponsibility for the fate of the country, which we expect from society as a whole, must be reflected in everyday attitudes at work and at home, in every situation. It is our common task to insure that everybody fulfills his duties well to the nation and to our fatherland. [applause]

Esteemed citizens, as you remember we devoted much attention during our party congress to international issues. Let us not conceal the fact that the situation is complex. For the last several years economic problems have been increasing in the world and political divergencies and social problems have been becoming more acute. All nations of the world are thinking about the future with alarm and trying to face the challenge of our times.

The eighth party congress made a thorough assessment of the current international situation. It confirmed the unchanging principles of foreign policy consistently implemented by People's Poland since the beginning of its existence. It is the supreme goal of this policy to insure for our nation the conditions of peaceful development and to use all possibilities provided by cooperation with other countries, as based on the principles of partnership. One of the fundamental precepts of our foreign policy is above all the alliance, friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, as well as the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community. In this we Poles see the most permanent guarantee of our security and the guarantee that Poland will never again be left alone in the face of the threat to its independent existence and its borders. [applause]

As we know the position of any country depends on its internal strength and its defense capability, its alliances and its foreign policy. At present when a dangerous increase in tension in international relations has occurred we must be particularly consistent in the strengthening of all the conditions which define the place of socialist Poland in the international arena. This is, comrades, our greatest national duty and responsibility. [applause] We must not and we do not neglect anything which enables the Polish People's Armed Forces to perform their patriotic duties well. We attach great importance to cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary this May will give an opportunity to confirm yet again the unity and decisiveness of the socialist states in the defense of their joint security and the implementation of the joint peace program.

The unity of the socialist countries constitutes an important factor in the balance of power in the world and is an effective barrier against the aggressive imperialist circles which aim at imposing their domination on other countries. This unity serves well the cause of peace and detente. That is why we shall continue to undertake all efforts to increase Poland's contribution to the implementation of the unified foreign policy line of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU, as already mentioned here today, when speaking on 22 February at the electors meeting in Moscow said that today, in the eighties just as in the seventies, we are in favor of strengthening and not of destroying detente, for limitation and not for expansion of armaments, for rapprochement and mutual understanding among nations and not for artificial alienation and hostility.

We Poles fully support this view which is clear proof of the goodwill and peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. [applause]

The voice of the eighth party congress warning against the cold war course which threatens detente, against the dangerous consequences of NATO's December decision on production and deployment in Western Europe of new kinds of missile and nuclear weapons, widely resounded throughout the world. We stressed then the unswerving efforts of Poland to maintain and develop the great achievements of international cooperation which were created as the result of long efforts of the socialist countries and the realistically thinking circles of the capitalist countries. Remembering the tragic historical experience and directed by the vital interests of the Polish and all other nations, we shall decisively come out in defense of peace and in defense of detente. We still voice the view that political detente should be supplemented by military detente.

Inspired by concern for the fate of Europe, we put forward, as you remember, the initiative to organize in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as proposed jointly by the Warsaw Pact countries. By doing this in the present difficult climate, we gave expression to the unswerving will to continue the policy of detente.

We are convinced that holding such a conference could lead to lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and to a positive turn in the international situation. The proposal to call a conference on military detente and disarmament has met with understanding and interest in many countries of Europe, because this proposal corresponds to the interests of the European nations and meets the most urgent requirements of detente and security.

We note with satisfaction that in other European countries efforts are also being made in favor of holding talks in the sphere of military detente and ceasing the arms race. We intend to carry out an exchange of views with France in order to get closer views on the question of calling the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Implementation of this goal could also be favored by recent initiatives by Finland. We are ready for an immediate start to talks with all countries; we are ready to consider all constructive proposals encouraging the quickest possible holding of the conference in Warsaw. With the future of Europe and the world in mind, Poland will make an active contribution to this important dialog. We want our policy to favor the creation of a climate of trust in Europe and in the world.

It is our intention to go on developing broad cooperation with interested countries. Through the development of scientific-cultural contacts we would like to contribute a growing amount of value to the world treasury and take increasing advantage of the rich achievements of other peoples.

Esteemed comrades and citizens, for reasons which we all understand well our effort on the international arena is centered above all on European issues. In this regard we are cooperating closely with our nearest neighbors. In January, as you know, we exchanged views with the leaders of fraternal Czechoslovakia. A few days ago we held a fruitful meeting with Comrade Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders. We are agreed in our conviction of the need for effective opposition against the cold war policies which some imperialist circles are trying to impose on West European states.

We are following the situation with attention and we deem it our duty to react resolutely to every threat to peace and security, and at the same time we welcome every constructive peace initiative.

We shall do all we can to insure that the meeting in Madrid of states participating in the conference on European cooperation and security, that the Geneva and Vienna talks contribute to the consolidation of security and development of cooperation. [applause]

This attitude of our state on the international arena has always had the support of the Polish community. Every Pole, regardless of age, education, profession or attitude to religion, links his future with the permanence of peace. War would amount to giving up all our plans, those great ones of national importance, and those personal ones of dimensions which each one of us defines. Cold war and international tension would increase the threat to peace and involve a waste of resources in the arms race. Nothing good would accrue from it to anyone. Everyone would lose by it.

In our times there is no alternative to peace and this is why in conducting an active policy of strengthening it we are deeply convinced that it unites, in the broadest sense, our nation and enjoys its resolute support.

Esteemed audience, dear compatriots, I have dealt today with only some more important problems connected with the situation of our country. It is not an easy one, as the world situation is not simple today. We are faced with difficult tasks, as party members, as citizens, as Poles. But notwithstanding difficulties about which we speak openly and frankly, there exist all the necessary conditions for the achievement of common national goals. Conducive to this are the achievements of the 35 years of People's Poland, so markedly increased in the seventies, the decisions of the eighth party congress, and our entire policy. But everything else depends on us, on our attitude, on our work, on our sense of responsibility for the country and for all the components of People's Poland about which we talk with such pride on every occasion.

In less than 3 weeks we shall go to the polling booths. I am convinced that the vote will reflect as always the unity of all Poles on the most important national issues; that the entire patriotic Poland will support the program and the candidates nominated by the National Unity Front. [applause]

Dear friends gathered in this hall, for many years we have been marching together, thinking together and feeling in common. We do not save efforts in work for Poland. And today, too, I am counting on your support of the party program by your attitude and with your toil, that you will support the party program with your thoughts and your deeds. [applause]

I wish to thank you once more from the bottom of my heart for everything that you do for our fatherland. Please convey my best feelings to your families and friends, to all the inhabitants of Sosnowiec and the Katowice Voivodship. I express to you, my dear people, my wishes for further success in your work and all prosperity in personal life. [applause]

NEW PRINCIPLES FOR EXPORT ENTERPRISES PLANNED

LD022208 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 March PAP--First deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, Minister Maciej Wirowski gave an interview to PAP journalist in which he presented the planned new economic-financial principles to be followed by enterprises and amalgamated industries specializing in export production. At present an appropriate bill on this issue is under preparation at the Council of Ministers. At the beginning the new principles will embrace 15 selected enterprises and amalgamations.

The to-date economic-financial system, Minister Wirowski said, did not insure sufficient stimulation of export production. The draft (?bill) concerning the improvement of export activities by enterprises that may be referred to as pro-export ones has been worked out in accordance with postulates put forth at the 8th PUWP Congress with a view to granting them preferences. This concerns those economic units that have considerable possibilities to develop exports thanks to their experience and production potential. The complete list of those enterprises will be approved by the Council of Ministers. It includes big industrial groupings (of aircraft, engine, machine tool, shipbuilding and textile industries), big complexes (Stalowa Wola steelworks and car factories of Warsaw and Bielsko Biala) alongside small-scale industry groupings which are significant for Poland's exports, (e.g. National Union of Toy Producers and Cepelia handicraft cooperative).

The draft provides for making it possible for those enterprises to surpass employment norms and wage funds, in case they come ahead the planned improvement in hard currency balance or profits gained from exports. This is particularly important in cases of production demanding increased labor consumption.

Also, import possibilities will be expanded for the paying-off production. Regular benefits will be introduced for good export results, independently of the existing premium funds. The enterprises will be provided appropriate instruments of influencing their suppliers through the system of participating in profits from exports. This is a genuinely new solution that has been generally postulated by economic activists.

This means that an enterprise working under the new system will be given the biggest independence possible in planning the development of export production and concentrating means with a view to this end. The broadening or competences of managerial staff accompanied by bearing responsibility for proper implementation of decisions taken by it is a significant feature of the new system. A whole range of elements of the new system have been based on direct cooperation between economic organizations and banks which have been also entrusted controlling functions.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS HISTORY INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD061740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the history institute of Warsaw University were held today and attended by Henryk Jablonski. The ceremony was also attended by prominent Polish historians representing all academic centers in Poland and also the oldest and the youngest pupils of the institute. Historians from many European countries and the United States also attended the ceremony.

BRIEFS

POLISH-NIGERIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--The organizational meeting of the Polish-Nigerian Friendship Society was held in Warsaw on 27 February. The establishment of the society, the chairman of which has been appointed Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim, will help further tighten the good relations between Poland and Nigeria. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION--During its return visit to Poland [no dates given] the delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee led by Prof Tomas Travnicek had talks in Warsaw with All-Poland National Unity Front Committee officials on the past achievements and future forms of cooperation between the two organizations. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU, PREMIER VERDET ATTEND CIVIC RALLY 6 MARCH

AU070935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/3/1980--On Thursday, 6 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu met working people of Bucharest within a great civic rally, a top moment of the electoral campaign in Romania.

The rally was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the party and state leadership.

During the rally, President Nicolae Ceausescu, nominated as candidate in the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly of the Constituency No 1 of Romania's capital, delivered a speech.

Ceausescu Address

AU061630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1412 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a civic rally in the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on eve of the 9 March elections--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, dear citizens of Socialist Romania:

I have particular pleasure and joy of again meeting today with representatives of the working people of Bucharest's 23 August constituency at this big mass rally. To begin with, I wish to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, all Bucharest working people and all our working people. [applause, cheers, chants]

On 9 March, our fatherland's citizens will elect new deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and the people's councils, thus confirming through their vote for candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] their unflinching determination to do everything possible to implement the party domestic and foreign policy and the program for the country's continuous socioeconomic development and for raising the material and intellectual well-being of all the people, to insure the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and to promote the policy of cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

The entire electoral campaign and the meetings between candidates and citizens throughout the country have occasioned a broad public discussion of all issues concerning the domestic and foreign policy of our fatherland. The main characteristic of the debates was the high spirit of responsibility toward the fatherland's interests and the unflinching determination of all working people, regardless of nationality, to carry out the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the 12th party congress decisions. [applause, cheers, chants]

Participants in the meetings and discussions have stressed the great achievements attained by our people in socialist construction and in raising the material and intellectual well-being and have also pointed out a number of deficiencies and shortcomings. They have criticized the activity of certain party-state bodies and have made thousands of proposals to improve future activity. One can therefore state that all the meetings and debates have been a powerful assertion of our socialist democracy and a broad framework for the active participation of the masses in drafting the party-state domestic and foreign policy, in conducting all fields of activity and in consciously building the bright destiny of our socialist nation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In the period since the 1975 elections, we have scored outstanding successes in implementing the first stage of the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. The commitment taken before the entire nation by the SDUF and RCP to raise the country onto higher peaks of progress and civilization has materialized in the intensive development of the forces of production, in the improvement of social relations and socialist democracy and in the powerful increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard.

In the period of the current 5-year plan, industrial production is growing at a yearly rate of about 11 percent. Agriculture, other economic sectors, science, and culture have powerfully developed and the national wealth of all our people has increased.

One can say that the GNA legislature during the 5-year plan ending this year has laid a sound material, scientific-technological and political-educational foundation to fulfilling the party program. On this basis, we would adopt measures for raising the working people's incomes and real remuneration by about 30-32 percent for the entire 5-year plan, compared with the 11th congress provisions of 18-20 percent. This clearly demonstrates that everything being attained in our country is devoted to the continuous development of a socialist society, to raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people and to insuring the powerful and all-round assertion of the human personality. That powerfully demonstrates that our party has no higher goal, and will never have a higher goal than serving the people and well-being, independence, socialism and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

The Bucharest working people have made a very important contribution to all achievements attained in our fatherland. In the past days I visited several big industrial units in Bucharest. I was greatly satisfied with the meeting with the working people in those enterprises. We have attained outstanding successes in raising the technological and qualitative level of industrial activity. We have turned out products of a high technological and qualitative level, some of them produced for the first time during this 5-year plan in Romania. Here are a few examples: A turning lathe with a 16 meter diameter, a 12 ton mill and other big machine-tools; new diesel engines of 400-800 horsepower; new compressors; chemical and metallurgical equipment and other equipment. During the visit, I noted with great satisfaction the concern over raising the technological level and applying new modern technologies to increase economic efficiency and implement the new economic mechanism. All these achievements are telling proof of the powerful development of Bucharest's industry, of the overall machine-building industry and our socialist industry. They are also an expression of the capability of the workers class, of engineers and technicians and of the Romanian research to competently resolve the most complex problems of economic development and to insure the fast progress of Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Indeed, we have great achievements in Bucharest, as in the rest of the country, and it is right to mention them on the eve of the elections. Of course comrades, as I am in an electoral campaign and I am asking for your votes, I do not wish to criticize certain things. I have made my criticism during visits to the respective enterprises. [applause, cheers, chants] I hope that the Bucharest party organization--as I have said on that occasion and on other occasions--will insure that both the achievements and shortcomings in the visited enterprises will be known to all party organizations and all working people, so that people may generally apply all that is good and resolutely combat shortcomings. This will thus insure the unflinching implementation of the Bucharest program and first place at the end of this year in the competition among the country's counties. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: Particularly telling for Romania's dynamic economic development is the fact that in the 1970-80 decade, as a result of the powerful development of the forces of production, the social product has increased 2.6 times, from 523 billion lei in 1970 to 1,384 billion lei in 1980, and the national income has increased by about 2.8 times. The volume of investments will be 3 times higher this year than in 1970. In the past 10 years, overall industrial production has increased more than 3 times and net production by 3.2 times. Concerning agricultural production, its total value has increased about 1.8 times in the past decade. The volume of the country's foreign trade has increased 5.6 times in this period.

As a result of this broad economic development, people's monetary incomes have increased over 3 times during the last two 5-year plans. Likewise, the people's incomes derived from social funds have doubled per family and we have spent twice as much for education and health care. In accordance with the increase in the people's incomes, the volume of retail commodity sales has increased 2.3 times in this period. The people consumed this year about twice as much meat, milk, dairy products, eggs and fruit compared with 1970. The volume of services for the people has also increased about 3 times.

A broad housing construction program was carried out during the past 10 years--the total number of dwellings built from the state and people's funds has reached about 1.74 million. These figures clearly show the great progress attained by our socialist society during the past decade, both concerning the development and modernization of the technological-material base and the expansion of the country's economic capacity and concerning the increase in the cultural level of all the people and the increase in the quality of life of all our fatherland's working people. [applause, cheers, chants]

All the great achievements attained during the current 5-year plan and the past decade, as well as the achievements attained in the entire period of socialist construction, powerfully illustrate the correctness of RCP policy, which creatively applies universally valid truths to concrete conditions prevailing in our country, by unflinchingly guiding itself in its entire activity by the revolutionary, materialist, dialectical and historical concepts. [applause]

The important achievements attained this year powerfully prove the force and creative capability of the workers class--the leading class in our socialist society--of the working peasantry, the intelligentsia, and of all working people, regardless of nationality. For all those achievements, from the rostrum of the big Bucharest mass rally, I extend warmest congratulations to all working people and all our people as well as the wish for new successes in future activities. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In the period since the previous elections, we had to overcome many difficulties and obstacles at the domestic level. There were certain shortcomings and mistakes which have diminished the achievements attained. Likewise, complex events have occurred in international life which have had an impact on our activity. I am primarily referring to the catastrophic earthquake 3 years ago, which as you well know, caused heavy loss of human lives and huge material destruction. Our fatherland's capital city was particularly hurt by that quake. You all recall those moments. I do not wish to dwell upon them now. Many representaives of the foreign press and the press abroad have naturally asked: How much time will Romania need to overcome those difficulties? We must also admit that some people in our country have asked similar questions.

Indeed, we had to carry out a great deal of work, day and night, to remove the consequences of the earthquake and to rebuild economic units, dwellings and sociocultural units hit by the quake. All that has required huge material and particularly manpower efforts, something which has influenced to a certain extent nonfulfillment of certain economic indexes, the housing program and the construction of sociocultural units.

However, our people, under party leadership, have managed to eliminate those difficulties in a relatively short time, to insure normal activity in all fields, to restore buildings and to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans for this 5-year plan. In 1977, a few weeks after the earthquake, I said that we will succeed in overcoming difficulties and fulfilling and even overfulfilling the 5-year plan. There are 10 months to go until the end of the current 5-year plan. We can say the achievements attained in the past 4 years and first 2 months of this year give us the guarantee that we will commendably fulfill the 5-year plan, by attaining significant industrial production surplus and a powerful increase in the material and intellectual living standards of our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Now, at this big mass rally devoted to the 9 March elections, I wish to warmly thank the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people for the spirit of solidarity and unity shown, for the huge efforts made and for the self-denying work to overcome difficulties and to insure the unflinching implementation of the first stage of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

In recent years we have also had favorable weather conditions for agriculture. We have had a number of shortcomings in that field, too. We have recently discussed them at the working meeting at the Central Committee, therefore, I do not wish to dwell upon them now. Concerning international events, I must mention the fact that the economic, energy and oil crisis and the great increase in the price of oil have created a number of difficulties for our country, too, and have exerted a certain negative influence on the smooth development of socioeconomic activity. I am stressing all these things in order to show that in spite of difficulties, our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have managed to attain particularly important successes in the current 5-year plan, thus powerfully demonstrating the force of our socialist society and the superiority of our society in which the people are the only and real masters of the national riches and are consciously shaping their own destiny and socialist and communist future. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: The party and SDUF program for the 1981-85 period represents the second stage of the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society. The goals of this stage are taking concrete shape in the documents, directives and program directives adopted by the 12th RCP Congress on the socioeconomic development of Romania in the next 5-year plan. In the next period, we must attain new and better quality in the entire activity of our socialist society. It is necessary to achieve a powerful assertion of the scientific-technological revolution in all fields, to increase socialist consciousness and to raise the overall cultural level of Romania.

In the next 5-year plan, as a result of the powerful development of the forces of production, the improvement of social relations and the progress of the entire social life, Romania will emerge from the stage of a developing country and will begin the transition to a new quality, to a multideveloped country. In the next 5-year plan we will have to give priority to powerfully developing the raw materials and energy base and to substantially increasing agricultural production, in order to better meet the requirements of the national economy and the people's consumption. It is necessary to do everything possible to fulfill the program for rapidly increasing coal production, intensifying oil extraction and utilizing new sources of energy, raw materials and other materials.

The metallurgical and chemical industry and the sectors producing basic materials must unflinchingly fulfill plan provisions and special programs, thus insuring proper supplies to all branches of the national economy. Industry will continue to develop at a steady rate of 10 percent for net production and 9 percent for overall production. Increased attention should be paid to the food and light industry and to consumer goods production, regarding both variety and quality.

During the current 5-year plan we have insured, generally speaking, an industrial production of about 10 billion lei in each county. In the 1981-85 period we will have to do everything possible to attain an overall production of at least 70,000 lei per inhabitant in each county. In that respect, the capital city will reach at production of over 110,000 lei per inhabitant. The Bucharest working people have particular tasks in view of the fact that over 15 percent of the entire country's industry is concentrated here.

Along with implementation of the industrialization program we will have to pay particular attention to improving the technological and qualitative level of production, so that Romanian products can compete technologically and qualitatively with the best products at the world level. We must pay much greater attention to the proper organization of production and work and to mechanization and automation of production processes, beginning with the sectors requiring greater efforts, thus attaining more substantial increases in production and labor productivity in all branches and fields of activity.

There is no doubt that our wonderful workers class, technicians and engineers will do everything possible to honorably fulfill their tasks in the next 5-year plan, too, and to increase their contribution to building socialism and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the next 5-year plan, we must attain grain production of about 27-28 million tons in agriculture. At the same time the production of industrial plants and vegetables, and the fruit and wine growing sectors will also record powerful expansion. In the livestock sector, we have to attain an important increase in the number of livestock, particularly in the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other animal products. You are familiar with the plan provisions for agriculture; therefore, I will not dwell upon them now. It is important to resolutely proceed in that field, too, to implement established measures and to unflinchingly fulfill plan provisions. We have everything necessary in agriculture to attain the established production and I am convinced that the working people in agriculture, the peasantry, engineers and technicians will also do everything possible to honorably fulfill their great tasks, thus increasing the contribution of agriculture to the overall development of our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to take the necessary measures to improve transportation, to judiciously utilize all available means, to optimize the supply activity in order to avoid duplicated transportation and to operate all available means in accordance with the requirements of rapid progress in the national economy.

In the next 5-year plan we must attain an investment volume of 1,300-1,350 billion lei. It is therefore necessary to draw all conclusions from shortcomings evident during the current 5-year plan. We must concentrate efforts on basic projects, thus insuring the proper preparation of work. We will no longer start new projects unless the necessary material conditions and manpower are insured for finishing them on time. [applause]

At the same time, it is necessary to insure the proper maintanance of fixed assets and to carry out capital repairs on time and at a high techological level. Particular attention must be paid to increasing the efficiency of the entire economic activity, and to attaining net production and reducing production costs, particularly material costs. The party organizations, leading councils, general meetings and the working people must resolutely act to apply the new economic mechanism by insuring that all units are carrying out their activity on the basis of economic principles, so that each invested lei should produce maximum efficiency and profits. It must be well understood that only on the basis of increasing the national income and the socialist wealth of all the people can we insure both the necessary conditions for the society's continuous development and the conditions required to raise the material and intellectual well-being of the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

The leadership of ministries and other central bodies and the leading councils in enterprises must increasingly concern themselves with reducing material consumption and recovering and recycling old materials and other materials and with reconditioning and recycling parts and subassemblies. In many fields, beginning with steel production, on the basis of old, recovered and recycled materials, we must insure up to 50 percent of the necessary requirements of raw materials; in certain cases we must insure an even higher percentage. This is why it is necessary to insure that the recycling and recovery of materials is considered one of the key issues of economic dvelopment and of the overall development of our fatherland.

An important role in accelerating the progress of our national economy devolves on developing relations of economic cooperation and production sharing with other countries and on intensifying foreign trade activity. The ministries, enterprises and foreign trade organizations should pay greater attention than they have to date to attaining cooperation with socialist countries and close cooperation with CEMA countries on the basis of principles designed to insure the development of each national economy and the overall increase in the economic force of socialist countries. We must act to expand economic cooperation and collaboration with all socialist countries, with developing countries as well as with developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, in order to insure the active participation of our country in the international division of labor and in the international exchange of assets. [applause, cheers, chants]

It must be understood that foreign trade activity and production sharing with other countries is a very important part of the commendable development of the national economy and the overall development of our fatherland. We must pay increasingly greater attention to exports and, in that respect, to attaining production of an appropriate qualitative and technological level and to better utilizing raw materials and manpower. We must take resolute action to reduce imports to the minimum necessary. Let us do everything to insure that foreign trade activity produces an equal trade and payments balance. That is a prerequisite for unhesitatingly implementing the development program of our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, In the next 5-year plan, along with the development of forces of production and the increase in national wealth and income, we will pay great attention to implementing the provisions of the program to raise the people's material and intellectual living standard. In accordance with the program directives, the people's real incomes will be 23-25 percent higher in 1985 than in 1980; all pensions and children allowances will be increased and sociocultural expenditures will also be higher. We will take unhesitating action to implement the principles of socialist ethics and equity and we will maintain that this ratio is in full accordance with the current stage of our socialist system, thus insuring the material interest of the working people and implementation of the principles of social equity.

It is necessary to properly understand that in this respect our party-state bodies and financial bodies should consistently apply the country's laws by seeing to it that those making too much money should be brought--so to speak--to established levels, by consistently applying the taxes established by the country's laws. We must prevent those who work less from sometimes attaining too high incomes, (?defying) the development of our socialist society. [applause, cheers, chants]

Of course, there are not many such people, but no matter how few they are, we are dutybound and must do everything to maintain the established ration, to unflinchingly apply the principles of socialist ethics and equity and to attain social justice for everybody, regardless who they may be. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the next 5-year plan we will build 1.1 million apartments and another 120 villages will become agroindustrial towns. In the 1981-85 period about 200,000 apartments and a number of sociocultural units, including the new political and administrative center will be built in Bucharest. One can say that by 1985 we will have resolved, generally speaking, the question of housing in Bucharest. Public transportation will be expanded both in Bucharest and other cities. In view of the huge volume of envisaged construction in all the towns and villages of our country and particularly in Bucharest, the people's councils, builders and architects must pay great attention to improving building activity, promoting modern architecture and rationally planning all localities. The architects and builders, under the guidance of party-state bodies, are dutybound to act in such a way as to insure that all localities acquire an ever more beautiful and modern appearance and better meet the people's requirements.

Particular responsibility devolves on architects active in Bucharest in carrying out the large-scale projects of the next 5-year plan and in turning Bucharest municipality into an ever more modern city, the pride of all our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends:

In the current 5-year plan, we have adopted very important measures to improve the democratic organizational framework of our socialist society. We have created new nationwide bodies: The people's councils congress, the working people's congress, the agriculture congress, the congress of socialist culture and education and corresponding bodies of a permanent nature. We have improved the activity of the working people's general meetings and councils. The people's councils have improved their working style and the GNA has carried out broad legislative activity to perfect the legal framework of our society.

As I have stressed at the 12th party congress, we now have a broad and democratic organizational, legislative and legal framework, which insures the participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all social categories in conducting our society. We have a unique socialist democracy, superior to any kind of bourgeois democracy, based on the working people's common ownership of the means of production; in our democracy, the working people are the real masters of everything built by their hands and work and of the entire wealth of the country. The working people are owners, producers and end users of the entire socioeconomic activity. They consciously decide the country's domestic and foreign policy and also unhesitatingly act to carry out that policy and raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers, chants]

On the basis of this broad democratic framework, we will have to continuously improve the activities of the created bodies and to insure the direct and ever more active participation of all citizens in conducting various fields of activity.

We must use the new organizational framework of the SDUF in order to involve the millions of citizens who do not belong to the communist party in the organized political activity, in close connection with party organizations. Under the political leadership of the Communist Party, we must insure the unity of all our people within the SDUF. [applause, cheers, chants]

An expression of our society's high democratism is also the fact that in the elections for the GNA and people's councils the people have proposed as candidates various party activists, workers, peasants, intellectuals and working people who are firmly determined to do everything possible to implement the party program. In 45 percent of the constituencies for the GNA there are 2 candidates competing for each seat and in 10 percent 3 candidates; for the people's councils, up to 90 percent of the constituencies are contested by two or three candidates.

For the first time, members of socialist democracy and unity organizations are running in these elections both for the GNA and people's councils. It is worth mentioning that out of 598 candidates for the GNA 229 are women; likewise, working people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities are correspondingly running for the GNA and people's councils. We must do everything possible to insure that the newly created democratic bodies, the GNA and the people's councils establish close and permanent links with the working people's masses, so that all laws and all decisions of the people's councils are discussed in detail with the broad masses and express the desire, aspirations and conscious activity of all our people. We must never forget that socialism is being built for the people and with the people; only by insuring all the people's close unity around the party and SDUF do we guarantee successful fulfillment of our program. [applause, cheers, chants]

We will have to continue to act in the future to improve the activity of the state and increase its role in uniformly conducting all fields of activity. Particular attention must be paid to improving the activity of the prosecutor's office, of the legal system and of the organizations of the Ministry of Interior, applying the principles of socialist justice and increasing the role of the working people's trial councils, so that anybody violating the law and order of our socialist society should account for his deeds to the working people's masses. Of course, if serious violations are committed, the guilty ones must also be tried by state bodies. Let us insure that nobody in our society is wronged. At the same time, nobody should go unpunished if he has violated law and order or has harmed socialist construction and the progress of all our people. [applause]

We must pay great attention to continuously increasing the defense capability of our socialist fatherland. In view of the international situation and of the fact that as long as the imperialist policy of force and diktat continues in the world and there is the danger of aggression and war, it is necessary to increase the combat capacity of our army. We will concern ourselves with equipping it with the necessary arms and with its combat and political training and preparedness. We will also properly train the workers guards, paramilitary youth and all the people, in view of the fact that any war against imperialist aggression and for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and socialist construction can only be the war of all the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, we will strengthen cooperation with the friendly armies within the Warsaw Pact, with the armies of other socialist countries and other friendly countries, in order to always be ready to fulfill obligations to our own people and to our allies. We must be fully aware of the fact that along with implementing the program for the socioeconomic development of our fatherland we are also strengthening the people's combat force and capability and insuring the people's capability to fight and defend their independence in any circumstances, to repel any imperialist aggression and to fulfill their duties and obligations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the new development stage of our socialist society requires a greater increase in the leading political role of the party in all fields of activity. The improvement of the activity of party bodies and organizations requires that each communist at his place of work should act in a revolutionary spirit to unswervingly implement the 12th congress program and decisions. As I have also stated on other occasions, party commissions and organizations have the following important task on which the ever more powerful assertion of the party's leading political role in the society depends--namely, to involve the broad masses of citizens and all social categories in an intensive political life. The leading political role does not mean special rights, but more consistent work on behalf of communists to unhesitatingly implement the country's laws, party decisions, the principles of socialist ethics and equity and social behavior norms, which are compulsory and identical for all the fatherland's citizens. [applause]

The creation of socialist unity and democracy organizations and the organized participation of millions of citizens in political life produced new tasks for party organizations, which must closely cooperate with the new organizations in order to raise the political and ideological awareness of all citizens in our fatherland and to insure that each citizen consciously participates in an organized way in the entire life of our socialist society. We must intensify the education and molding of the new man, armed with an advanced concept about world and life, and we must be firmer with backward and retrograde manifestations and with the concepts and habits of the old society. Let us unswervingly militate to raise the political, ideological, professional, scientific and technological training and awareness of all our fatherland's citizens. That is why it is necessary for our propaganda to be more active; it must clearly emphasize both the great achievements attained by our people and the overall superiority of socialism as a new system, which, for the first time, fully eliminates man's oppression by man and social inequalities and builds a new system based on social justice and equality among all people. [applause]

Our propaganda must clearly emphasize the correctness of our party's nationality policy of full equality of rights among all working people, regardless of nationality. It must firmly fight any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism and racism. We must do everything to strengthen the friendship and unity of all our people. Each workingman, regardless of nationality, must be aware of the fact that his duty as citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is to make a full contribution to the victory of socialism and communism, to the victory of the policy of peace and detente and to defending the independence and sovereignty of the country. [applause, cheers, chants]

In political and ideological activity, the press, radio and television and all means available to our society must carry out steady and unswerving activity aimed at shaping the socialist consciousness of the new man. Literature and art should also make an increasingly more active contribution to attaining that noble goal of high responsibility. Let us insure that Romanian culture and art, based on the powerful development of the forces of production and on the great achievements attained in the country's socioeconomic life, increasingly assert themselves in society's progress, in raising the socialist consciousness of the broad masses, in promoting revolutionary humanism and in the continuous flourishing of the human personality. [applause]

Art and culture, along with all available educational means, must serve only the interests of all our people. By depicting the great work carried out by socialist builders, art and culture should insure that the wonderful acts of heroism of our wonderful people, who are free masters of their destiny, are remembered forever. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: We have wonderful achievements in all fields of socialist construction; as I have already said, they are the fruit of all our people's efforts and heroic and creative work. The people are the creators of all material and intellectual assets of our society; they are the decisive element of social progress and the most precious wealth of our people. In this great constructive activity, a decisive role was and is being played by the workers class, the most advanced revolutionary force of our people, in winning power in the state; in alliance with the peasantry and other working masses; assuming the difficult task of leading the entire nation along the road of independence, freedom, well-being and happiness; and in carrying the burden of building the socialist system, the system of social justice and equity. Our workers class has honorably acquitted itself of its high and noble historical mission. There is no doubt that its future activity in all fields, both in production and political life, is the sound guarantee of unswervingly implementing all socioeconomic development programs, as well as socialism and communism in our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

The peasantry has made an important contribution to all victories attained by our socialist system: The peasantry is the social class which, throughout the centuries, has defended with its blood the forefathers' lands, the people's national language and being and the fatherland's independence. In the new historical conditions, in alliance with the workers class, the peasantry firmly acts to implement the party's socialist agricultural policy in order to attain more modern and efficient agriculture, thus also making a valuable contribution to the entire work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. I am fully convinced that our peasantry will continue to make an ever greater contribution in the future, too, to carrying out the party program, in close alliance with our workers class. [applause]

The role and contribution of the intelligentsia to all great achievements of our people along the road of progress and civilization have increased and are continuously increasing. In education, in cadre training, in scientific research and technological improvements and in enriching our artistic heritage, the intelligentsia, guided by the revolutionary concept of the workers class and by dialectical and historical materialism, makes a very valuable contribution to implementing the socioeconomic development program and insuring the continuous progress of our socialist fatherland. I am firmly convinced that by following the traditions of our forefathers, who in their time have done everything for our fatherland's development and who have closely united with the people to insure the fatherland's progress, the intelligentsia--in close unity with the broad people's masses, from whom they actually derive and with whom they increasingly blend--will continue to honorably fulfill their mission in our society and will make an ever greater contribution to the progress of our socialist society. [applause]

An outstanding dynamic force of our society's development are the masses of millions of women, who represent more than half of the country's population and who participate with enthusiasm, self-denial, competence and housewifely spirit in the country's entire material and intellectual creation, in raising and educating the young generation and in insuring the future of our nation. The active promotion of women and the attention we have recently paid to this question are a requirement of the development of the forces of production, in view of the fact that today women broadly participate in the entire productive activity. The overall figure is over 40 percent and if we were to consider the women living in villages the figure would be over 50 percent and in certain sectors they represent 60, 70 percent or even more of the manpower. Therefore, the promotion of women in the socioeconomic and political leadership is a requirement deriving from the new development and the new role played by women in Romanian society. [applause]

On the occasion of Women's Day, which is soon due, I want to bring a warm homage from here, from the dais of this great civic rally of Bucharest people's representatives, to all women in our country, who are making an inestimable contribution to both the practical activities carried out in various areas of the socialist construction, and to the leadership of our socioeconomic life, I want to take this opportunity to convey warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes and achievements in future work, in life. [applause]

You are all aware of the important role played by our new generation, present on all the great building sites of socialist construction, in all the areas of activity, with the energy and enthusiasm characterizing our fatherland's youth. The young people are doing their utmost to serve the cause of the party and people, the cause of socialism and communism. [applause] Many of the young people will vote for the first time on 9 March. I want to appeal to all our wonderful youth to make every effort to master the most recent achievements of science and technology, to master the practical work in all the areas, in factories and in the fields, and to consistently combine their studies with practice, this being the proven way to mold well-trained cadres capable of fulfilling any role in production and socioeconomic development. Dear friends, do your best to acquire a revolutionary concept and the revolutionary spirit characteristic of communists, a spirit of devotion and struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of socialism and communism. You must at any moment be ready to defend the fatherland, down to the final sacrifice, should that be necessary. You must serve the people, the party, socialism and communism, and be resolute strugglers for international friendship and cooperation, and for peace. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, we have a program fully in accordance with the historical and social-political realities prevailing in our country, with the interests and aspirations of all our people. We have the decisions of the 12th congress on socioeconomic development in the coming 5-year plan. The essential thing now is to implement those decisions, which remain decisive for our advancement in all the areas of socialist and communist civilization. Equally decisive are the creative efforts of the masses, the people's devoted work and their enormous force of renewal and change, the way in which each citizen on his job uses his energies, knowledge and intelligence to develop the fatherland.

In view of the fact that work is the greatest social wealth, the source of all revolutionary changes in society, the basic factor of progress, we must make every effort to raise the quality of work, to raise the level of professional sophistication and qualification, of scientific and technical knowledge of the entire labor force in our country, in step with the international scientific-technical expertise. Making better use of the labor force and of the working people's capability to apply advanced scientific achievements to the most complex problems of Romania's socioeconomic development is of primary importance for better capitalizing on our material potential. This is now the essential condition for turning the concept of quantity into the concept of a new quality throughout the society, for beginning a new stage in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society.

This is the program with which the RCP and the SDUF come to the 9 March elections.

All the front candidates--members of the RCP or SDUF, workers, peasants and intellectuals, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, men and women--will come to 9 March with the party program, with the 12th congress decisions, which have also become SDUF's program. It can thus be said that the electoral program is the people's program of work and struggle. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, we call upon you to cast your ballots on 9 March for the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advancement toward communism, for the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all the areas, for raising Romania to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization, for markedly increasing the production forces and the national wealth, for continuously improving the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. [applause] We call upon you to give everything to the policy of harmoniously developing all the fatherland's counties and localities, to the policy of full equality of rights among all the citizens, regardless of nationality, to the development of science, culture and education, to continuously raising the level of culture and consciousness of all the working people. [applause] Through your vote on 9 March you will thus once again confirm your unshakable determination to consistently implement the party program, to strengthen even more the unity of all our people within the SDUF, led by the RCP. [applause, cheers]

We call upon you to do your best toward a policy of peace and cooperation with all the states in the world, regardless of social system, for continuously strengthening the economic and political potential of our socialist fatherland, for the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, by concentrating on the struggle for socioeconomic development and for implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, we fulfill our obligations to our people. At the same time, in view of the interdependence and dialectical unity between domestic and foreign policy, we make a considerable contribution to the cause of socialism and to the policy of detente, independence and peace.

In the past 5 years, as I stressed at the 12th party congress, the international situation has been characterized by a struggle between two diametrically opposed tendencies in the world arena--on the one hand, by intensification of the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, for consolidating the peoples' national independence, for detente and peace and on the other hand, by the accentuation of trends to redivide the spheres of influence and to intensify the policy of domination and interference in the affairs of other states. To the above were added complex problems generated by the international economic crisis, which has enhanced instability in the world.

Life and events have shown that in this conflictual struggle the broad masses, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples were able to attain new and important successes. More states have won their national independence and have asserted their determination to firmly oppose the old policy of force and diktat in international life. Throughout this period, as is well known, the RCP and Socialist Romania have been carrying out intensive international activities, have actively contributed to the assertion of a new policy of equality and respect among all the nations of the world. [applause]

During these years, various complex problems have accumulated in the world. Certain conflicts were not solved in time, and new ones emerged which lead to a worsening in the international situation, to deepening tension and to the mounting danger of new military confrontations, of a new war. I believe it necessary to stress that situation is also due to the fact that after the Helsinki Conference little was done to implement the documents adopted by the participant states. After the conference, the arms race continued; more weapons were stockpiled. The underdevelopment problem not only was not solved, but the gap between rich and poor countries even deepened, which undoubtedly added to aggravation of the international situation.

At the same time, one must frankly admit that a certain illusion was created after Helsinki, namely that detente is irreversible, which lead to an attitude of self-appeasement and to slackened vigilance toward actions hostile to detente. At the same time, many states, especially the small and medium-sized countries, did not act resolutely enough to consolidate and develop the policy of cooperation, independence, security and peace.

In view of the current situation and the danger of a return to the cold war there is also the danger of an outbreak of new conflicts, including a destructive war. Romania believes that every possible effort must be made to halt the accentuation of tension in the world. Disputes must be resolved through peaceful political negotiations. The independence and sovereignty of all states must be observed, there must be no interference in internal affairs, and each people's right to a free development, without any foreign interference, must be respected. [applause]

It must be clearly understood that the policy of detente presupposes respect for the independence of each people, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states and respect for the peoples' right to become independent, to consolidate their national independence, and to effect the revolutionary social changes they desire. No one can hope to stop the peoples from struggling for their independence and for revolutionary social changes. It is evident that any interference, in whatever form, but especially military interference designed to prevent the peoples' struggle for national social and economic liberation, must be resolutely rejected. [applause]

At the same time, in accordance with revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principles, the social revolution can only be effected through the struggle of the masses, of each people's political forces. It must be equally clearly understood that counterrevolutionary efforts are as little permissible as revolutionary efforts. [as heard] [applause] Peaceful coexistence and detente require precisely unimpaired respect for each people's right to a free and independent development, without any foreign interference.

Romania has supported and will always support the peoples' national liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racist and apartheid policies, against any forms of foreign domination and oppression in the belief that the most sacred and inalienable right of a people is the right to be masters of their fate, masters in their own country. Similarly, we will always show our solidarity with the peoples struggling for revolutionary change, and we have faith in the peoples' capabilities. [prolonged applause]

In that connection, I want to emphasize our party's and state's satisfaction with the results of the general elections in Rhodesia, in which the Patriotic Front won a huge majority of the votes and in which the Zimbabwe National African Union won close to 63 percent of the votes, while the Zimbabwe African People's Union won over 24 percent of the votes. I want to once again convey warm congratulations to my friend and comrade, Mugabe, for his great victory in the elections. [applause]

I also want to convey congratulations to my friend and comrade, Nkomo, who obtained important results, constituting the second political force in Zimbabwe. [applause] The results, the victory obtained by the people of Zimbabwe, demonstrate great political and patriotic consciousness; they forcefully illustrate the unshakable will of that people to put an irreversible end to imperialist and colonialist domination and to secure a new and democratic development, capable of insuring their national independence, well-being and an opportunity to organize their life in accordance with their own wishes, without any foreign interference. [applause]

We hail Mugabe's designation as prime minister, and express our conviction that close cooperation between the two parties within the Patriotic Front, as well as cooperation with other political and social forces in Zimbabwe, will open up a new era, an era of national reconciliation, thus permitting all the people and all those willing to serve the fatherland and its independence to work for its free and happy development. [applause]

We are convinced that the relations between Romania and Zimbabwe will develop in all areas under the new conditions. We are prepared--immediately after the formation of the government--to establish diplomatic relations and to develop our cooperation in all areas. [applause]

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe in the elections also has a profound international significance, precisely in view of the present tension. It demonstrates that no one in the world can prevent a people from winning their independence and that we must have great faith in the peoples' struggle, because the peoples, and no one but the peoples themselves can win their independence and secure a socialist revolution and the construction of socialism as well. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, we have absolute faith that the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, the masses and the peoples, acting in close cooperation, will be capable of halting the aggravation of the international situation, to insure resumption and development of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. [applause]

Now more than ever we must strengthen cooperation among all the European states, among all political forces, with a view to preparing the Madrid meeting so that it can provide new impetus to implementation of the Helsinki documents. The first point on the agenda of the Madrid meeting must be the beginning of measures for military disengagement and disarmament--essential requirements for detente and security in Europe and throughout the world. Romania is determined to make every effort to contribute to the success of this year's conference in Madrid.

At the same time, Romania, which has good relations with all the Balkan countries, will consistently endeavor to resolve all the problems in this area peacefully; that also applies to the conflict in Cyprus, so as to insure peaceful coexistence between the two communities and that country's independent development. Thus the Balkans will become an area of fruitful cooperation, good neighborliness and peace. That will have a positive impact on the political climate of the entire continent and will contribute to European security and the cause of detente throughout the world.

Resolute steps must be taken to solve all disputes through negotiations. Thus, efforts must be intensified to achieve general peace in the Middle East, a peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to solving the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is in the interests of all the peoples to act more resolutely and to contribute to achieving general peace in the Middle East, which should secure independence and sovereignty for all the states in that area and contribute to strengthening international detente and peace.

Events are forcefully demonstrating that the intensification of the arms race and the increase in military expenditures are serious obstacles to detente and to the policy of understanding and peace. Consequently, we must make every possible effort to halt the arms race, to reduce military expenditures and freeze them. A 10-15 percent reduction of military expenditures by 1985 compared to 1980, halting the arms race and reducing and destroying nuclear weapons are extremely important in this connection.

The deployment of new missiles in Europe must stop. We must do everything to rescind or at least postpone the decisions taken by NATO last year and to begin negotiations aimed at finding a solution to the deployment of new missiles in Europe. For the European states, the deployment of new missiles means a great escalation of the danger of destruction. We must do everything possible to cut back the weapons and means of destruction existing in Europe. In Europe more than anywhere else the problems of disarmament are urgently topical and we must make every effort for the adoption of concrete measures to implement that vital requirement for the peoples. [applause]

As a developing socialist country, together with other states, Romania militates for a new world economic order. Every effort must be made so that the fall session of the United Nations will arrive at concrete agreements and measures to achieve a new world economic order and provide necessary aid to backward countries, thus creating conditions for their more rapid development.

Similarly, we must establish equitable, equal and mutually advantageous trade and access to modern technologies by the backward countries. All these are objective requirements for international stability, for the economic development of all states, for detente and peace. I want to assure all our people that the RCP and Socialist Romania will make the greatest possible contribution to solving these complex problems, to halting the aggravation of international tension, for detente, independence and peace. [applause, cheers]

From the dais of this great civic rally, I want to once again reassert our country's unwavering determination to forcefully develop relations with all the socialist countries, to militate to strengthen their cooperation and unity--a primary condition for asserting the superiority and prestige of socialism throughout the world. Thus, as I also stressed at the 12th party congress, we will focus on relations with neighboring socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union, but also with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. At the same time, we will develop our relations with the other European socialist states.

Understandably, the European socialist states must resolutely endeavor to achieve European security and to insure peace on our continent and throughout the world. [applause]

At the same time, we will continuously endeavor to strengthen our cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonalined countries. Similarly, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we will expand our relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system. Here, too, I want to mention our interest in also focusing on developing our relations with the capitalist European countries, beginning with those closest to us, because our security interests coincide. They concern security, cooperation and peace on our continent. [applause]

At the same time, we will act [Ceausescu corrects himself] life and international events forcefully demonstrate the need to base all international relations on the universally valid principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force and mutually advantageous cooperation. In view of the complex international problems, it is now more important then ever for the small and medium-size countries to strengthen their cooperation, to work intensively to stop international tension and to continue and develop the trend toward detente, cooperation, national independence and peace, toward absolute respect for each people's right to be full masters of their fate and to freely choose their development system in accordance with their own wishes. [applause]

As we participate as a guest in the activities of the nonalined movement, Romania particularly values that movement's role and believes that efforts must be made to strengthen its solidarity and unity in the struggle to solve international problems in accordance with the above-mentioned principles, so that the movement can fulfill its role in the creation of a better and more just world and in the promotion of a policy of international peace and cooperation. [applause]

At the same time, we will further consistently work to strengthen our cooperation with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, with communist, socialist, social-democratic and progressive parties in the developing countries, with national liberation movements and with other democratic parties and forces everywhere, with the broad masses and with all the peoples in the struggle for a policy of equality among peoples, for a world of peace and equal cooperation among all the nations of the world. [applause]

We are fully confident that the peoples, the masses everywhere, will be capable of halting the mounting of tension and of preventing a return to the old policy of cold war, will be capable of resuming and developing the policy of detente and a policy of respect for independence, cooperation and peace. By casting our vote for the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] on 9 March, we shall demonstrate, dear comrades, our people's unwavering determination to make every effort for detente and peace, for cooperation and independence, for a better and more just world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of socialist Romania, the program presented by the party and SDUF for all our people's approval through their 9 March vote is the program for raising Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, the program of the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. The great achievements attained by our people in building the most just society in the world is a sure guarantee of implementing that program. Another guarantee is all the people's endorsement of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the fact that, as was stressed throughout the electoral campaign, the working people's masses, regardless of nationality, are determined to do everything possible to fulfill this program which fully reflects their vital aspirations.

Our big mass rally takes place on a day which marks the 25th anniversary of the 6 March 1945 event, when, through the united struggle of the broad masses, under the leadership of the communists, the first democratic and revolutionary workers-peasants government was established in Romania. That event opened up a new stage in the country's revolutionary development and marked the beginning of the transition to socialist construction in Romania. We have gone a long way in struggle and work since then; we have attained very important successes in the meantime. Romania has become a powerful industrial-agricultural state with a high level of science and culture and with a high level of civilization and material and intellectual well-being for all working people.

Let us insure that the 9 March vote marks a new and powerful manifestation of all our people's determination to unflinchingly follow the RCP and to strengthen unity within the SDUF, which is a guarantee of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have just concluded the seventies, which have brought so many achievements and so much satisfaction to Romania. We have started the eighties, for which we have a wonderful program.

Let us act in such a way as to insure that the eighties bring about the triumph of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and lay a sound foundation for the transition to building communism, for raising the people's well-being and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Let us insure that the party and country make an ever greater contribution in the coming years to the cause of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us do everything to commendably fulfill this year's plan and the current 5-year plan and to thoroughly prepare the 1981-85 5-year plan. The elections must also express the commitment to work better and to unite our efforts to unflinchingly implement the 5-year plan and the entire program for the country's socioeconomic development. [applause, cheers, chants]

I express the full conviction that all working people, regardless of nationality, will continue to work as previously to unflinchingly carry out all our development programs to raise the well-being and happiness of all the nation. We are convinced that the 9 March vote will mark another powerful manifestation of our people's unity around the party, within the SDUF, and of the people's unswerving determination to spare no efforts for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania, for the fatherland's national independence and for international peace and cooperation. [applause, cheers, chants]

I wish you, the Bucharest working people and all our people, much health and fulfillment of all your wishes for a better life. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the SDUF's electoral victory! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live our wonderful people, free masters of their destiny!

Long live the Socialist Republic of Romania! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the cooperation and solidarity with socialist countries and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere!

Long live international peace and cooperation! [applause, cheers, chants]

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND UNITY FRONT RESOLUTION ISSUED

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[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1980--The resolution of the second congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, held in Romania's capital city on January 17 and 18 this year, was released in Bucharest.

The congress--the resolution underlines among other things--firmly declared for the implementation of the country's foreign policy and solemnly appealed to all states and peoples to do their utmost for halting the deterioration of the international situation, for settling all litigious issues by negotiations exclusively, for ensuring the furtherance of the policy of collaboration, national independence, detente and peace in the world.

The congress--the document further reads--undertook that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front contribute more actively to the promotion of the country's entire policy of peace and international collaboration, a policy grounded on the principles of fully equal rights of peoples, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to use and threat of force in interstate relations, the settlement of any litigation by peaceful means exclusively, the sacred right of each and every people to self-reliantly decide its own historical destiny.

The document stresses that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front will further militate for steadily developing and strengthening its relations, contacts and cooperation with similar bodies abroad, with the democratic progressive forces and will act, together with them, for enhancing its contribution to the establishment of a climate of security and peace, the achievement of military disengagement, the building of a new international economic and political order, for translating into fact the aspirations of the broad masses of people on all continents.

The participants in the congress--the document reads--are convinced that it is in the people's power, in their concerted action, to say a resolute no to the policy of strength, of arming, of reverting to the cold war and to ensure the triumph of the policy of national independence, of disarmament and peace on the entire planet.

The resolution calls upon all the country's citizens to unswervingly carry into effect the home and foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, a policy that identifies itself with the nation's supreme aspirations and ideals.

CONTRACT SIGNED TO BUILD FURNITURE FACTORY IN BANGLADESH

AU051934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Dacca (AGERPRES) 5/3/1980--A contract was signed in Dacca regarding the delivery by Romania of the equipment necessary for a furniture factory to be built in Chittagong town. Romania will also deliver the blueprints and will secure the technical assistance for the mounting and putting into operation of this objective.

The factory, planned to be commissioned in 1982, will produce annually 5,000 suites of house furniture and 5,000 suites of office furniture, and will be one of the important economic objectives of the next five-year plan of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The contract as signed within the agreement of economic and technical cooperation existing between the two countries and of the good commercial relations and of bilateral economic cooperation.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO GUYANESE PRESIDENT

AU061100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Raymond Arthur Chung, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has received Romania's Ambassador Marin Argint who presented his credentials.

On this occasion, cordial greetings and wishes for good health and personal happiness were extended to the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for progress and successes to the Guyanese people on the road of their independent development.

Expressing thanks for the message, President Arthur Chung asked the ambassador to convey friendly greetings to President Nicolae Ceau[illegible]su, an outstanding figure of international life, on his behalf and that of the [illegible]nese people, as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the Romanian people.

After the accreditation cermony, a talk took place on the current stage of bilaterial relations and opportunities to develop cooperation between Romania and Guyana at various levels in the interests of the two countries and peoples and international peace and security.

BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON TO VISIT 12-14 MARCH

AU041801 Bucharest Domestic Serviee in Romanian 1730 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the Commonwealth of Great Britain, Lord Carrington, will pay an official visit to Romania from 12-14 March 1980.

BRIEFS

SPANISH COOPERATION CONVENTION SIGNED--A convention on scientific-technical cooperation was signed on 4 March in Bucharest with the Government of Spain. The document was signed for Romania by Valeriu Ceoceonica, deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and for Spain by Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present at the signing was Prof Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Deputy Foreign Minister Maria Groza, and other representatives of the above-mentioned two bodies. Also present was Spanish Ambassador to Bucharest Jose Carlos Gonzales-Campo Dal-Re. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 80 p 5 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED

LD071131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is essentially unchanged today. Intensive treatment continues.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS FALLING SHORT OF U.S. EXPECTATIONS

LD061148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 6 (TANJUG)--It was learned from well informed circles in here today that Federal Republic of Germany Chancellor Schmidt has not accepted Washington's call to join in taking "the strong line" in relations with Moscow. Schmidt was categorical in this respect, although he fully shared the opinion of the U.S. Government that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan represents a danger to detente, the same circles claimed.

Today's talks between Schmidt and Carter fell short of the U.S. diplomacy's expectations, it was learned, since the federal chancellor stated certain reserves also regarding the U.S. call to boycott the Olympic summer games in Moscow.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt suggested to Washington, it was also learned here, that the Western strategy, as opposed to Washington's hard line towards Moscow, must seek to create such an atmosphere in which the Soviet Union will have to understand that the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan should contribute to the elimination of the created crisis and the healing of international relations, it was learned here. Schmidt assesses that the Western world must seek the ways out of the crisis through talks with the Soviet Union.

'BLOODY WEEKEND IN KABUL' SHOWS SITUATION FAR FROM NORMAL

AU051545 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1521 2 Mar 80 pp 42-43 AU

[Mirko Klarin article: "Afghanistan: The Kabul Uprising"]

[Text] Last week's uprising in Kabul shows that the situation in Afghanistan is anything but "stabilized" and "under control."

"Wherever I went in Kabul I found an optimistic mood everywhere: at the ministries, at the Revolutionary Council or among the political activists and the university. The enthusiasm over a new beginning is felt everywhere. The government institutions are buzzing with a beehive-like activity...."

That is how Hungarian radio reporter Miklos Keleti began his report from Kabul that was broadcast on 17 November [as published] within the framework of a series of East European press, radio and television reports devoted to "the new beginning" of Afghanistan, to the optimism and calm of citizens and to the enthusiasm of the people for the new authorities.

But the carefully prepared and cultivated picture of "a normalized Afghanistan" where the new authorities have "complete control" suddenly burst like a soap bubble. Suddenly the streets were also "buzzing" and the new authorities, together with their protectors, found themselves not in a beehive but rather in--a wasps' nest.

Protest From the Roofs

A detailed and reliable reconstruction of the Kabul uprising is impossible at present: A small number of foreigners, mainly journalists and diplomats, who were in Afghanistan's capital last week, spent a dramatic weekend in their houses and hotels under the alert control of their hosts who obviously did not want to risk the safety of their foreign guests in the "disturbance" that began (Naturally, it concerns guests from "the nonalined countries"). However, some of them nevertheless succeeded in reporting something here and there but quite a lot has been "gleaned" from the accounts provided by the travelers arriving in India and Pakistan in the last few days.

As is claimed, everything started on Thursday, 21 February, with the general strike by Kabul shopkeepers whose shops remained closed in protest against foreign occupation. This first open demonstration of civil disobedience and protest apparently provided encouragement to others: During the night between Thursday and Friday thousands of Kabul residents climbed to the roofs of their houses and began to sing religious songs accompanied by occasional cries of "Allahu Akbar" (God is Great) and rather unfriendly chants addressed to the foreign soldiers.

In the morning columns of people started to move from three parts of the city toward the city center, toward the Soviet Embassy and the government institutions. A large group of young people, armed with sticks, blocked traffic in the city center and clashed with police who vainly tried to halt the angry masses. However, in the meantime Soviet tanks and armored vehicles appeared in the streets. Violent clashes took place, especially around the Soviet Embassy and the Kabul Radio building: The troops opened with bursts of machinegun fire at the insurgents, who returned fire with their museum-piece rifles and revolvers; several military vehicles were set on fire with "Molotov cooktails." The insurgents then retreated to the labyrinth of narrow streets of the old part of the city that is not at all suitable for any maneuvering with tanks that hold all the crossroads leading to the bazaar. The resistance from the surrounded bazaar did not cease and thus the MI-24 helicopters appeared on the scene showering "the pockets of resistance" with machine gun and rocket fire. At the same time MiG-24 fighter planes flew over the bazaar at rooftop level making an indescribable noise that was obviously supposed to frighten the insurgents.

No one can reliably say how many people were killed or wounded during the bloody weekend in Kabul. The estimates by Afghans and foreigners, who succeeded in leaving Kabul, range from a few hundred to 5,000 dead and wounded. A European, who arrived in New Delhi from Kabul on the first day of the uprising, claims that the Afghan police and the Soviet troops opened fire on a column of demonstrators and that he saw 100 to 200 corpses in one street alone. It has been heard in Peshawar, Pakistan's border town, where--as is claimed--more and more high officials, diplomats and officers of the present Kabul regime have been coming, that last Friday in Kabul about 4,000 Afghan soldiers joined the insurgents after they had previously refused to obey the order (allegedly issued by a Soviet officer) to open fire against the mass of demonstrators.

Naturally, it is difficult to sort out what is true or what is mere "wishful thinking" or myth in all these stories about the bloody Kabul weekend. The only thing that is indisputable is the fact that the uprising did take place, that it was on a large scale and that the situation in Kabul, as well as in all of Afghanistan is anything but "stable" and "under control."

As could be expected, the new regime has accused "foreign agents and hirelings, English, American, Pakistani and Chinese proteges" as well as "the reactionary clergy" that, "by drawing into their adventure a part of the confused bourgeoisie, de-classed elements and criminals," they tried to provoke "a bloody massacre in Kabul." This "tiny handful of provocateurs," some 500 of them, have been arrested and will appear before the Revolutionary Court.

The Intervention Is not a Christmas Stroll

Two months after the putsch that was carried out with the active participation of Soviet troops (on 25 December) the occupation forces in Afghanistan are increasingly realizing that the intervention is no "Christmas stroll" and that it is not at all a simple task to control a country that, first, refuses to accept "the accomplished fact" of occupation and, second, also refuses to accept a government that has been brought to power by foreign tanks. As is claimed, the insurgents control all major areas of this mountainous land and the government is helpless and enjoys no prestige or authority among the people despite attempts to silence the discontent of the Muslim population by abolishing the unpopular reforms, by releasing political prisoners and by eliminating radical slogans. As was indicated among other things by last week's events in Kabul, the people simply refuse all obedience to Karmal's government, considering it as a "collaborationist" one.

Without entering here into the strategic and geopolitical aims of the intervention, something which the world continues to ponder, it is becoming increasingly more obvious that those immediate, "internal" military and political aims of the Soviet Army's engagement in Afghanistan have not been realized in the last 2 months. The Soviet troops were expected to secure the cities and the main communication lines in the interior of the country and reorganize Afghanistan's Army to enable it to deal with a growing Muslim insurgence. Judging by all available evidence, none of that has been achieved: The uprising is spreading, Afghanistan's Army is "incapable of action" (this is the appraisal of Hungarian radio), the plan for "Afghanistanization" of the internal conflicts has been thwarted and the Soviet troops have been "thrown onto the firing line." Foreign correspondents report about "the punitive expeditions" by fighter planes and helicopters that are bombing villages in the insurgent regions (and even the use of napalm and phosporous bombs is being mentioned in this connection), something that can hardly contribute to evoking any positive feelings among the people toward the foreign troops and toward the regime maintained by those troops. The resistance is growing and according to the latest American calculations (which are probably based on the Americans' own experience), the Soviet Union would have to send about half a million of its soldiers to Afghanistan if it wanted to fulfill the aims of its intervention.

Buried in the snow and mud of Afghanistan's plains while they are being watched from the mountains by the insurgents with their 1,000 years of "brigand" experience, many of the Soviet soldiers might quickly begin to realize the tragic truth about how much easier it was to get into this wasp's nest than it is to get out of it.

BORBA PRAISES FIRM, LASTING FOUNDATIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S STRENGTH

AU071102 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Commentary by Marko Lolic, BORBA chief editor: "In the Forefront: Yugoslavia's Strength"]

[Text] During the past few days and weeks the press and radio and television stations throughout the world have carried long articles and many programs on Tito and Yugoslavia. The immediate reason for this phenomenon is the state of Tito's health but its reverberations are wider: These articles and programs bear witness to the Yugoslavs' love for their Tito, their caring for the president's health as well as to their steadiness in their views, their firmness in the tested course of policy and development, their dignity in response and to their determination to continue to consistently and steadfastly advance along our, that is, Tito's road, now and in the future.

As far as we are concerned, we know: The socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia has firm and lasting foundations and a reliable basis for its future.

We base this knowledge as well as our general awareness and practice on the multiple sources of strength that, in their total unity and realistically perceived, provide a solid ground for us to look to the future with serenity and optimism, determined in these restless times and despite the threats to the freedom and independence of individual countries and peoples, to unsparingly fight new democratic and work battles for socialism and human happiness and for world peace.

As Comrade Tito also clearly stated at the 11th LCY Congress, Yugoslavia's strength is in the heroism and steadfastness of its peoples and in their unity. Its strength is in the workers class and the younger generation that has firmly linked its future with the socialism of self-management and associated labor but first of all this strength is in our own self-managing system, within which man is the maker of his own happiness, that is, in the relations that protect him from exploitation and from all forms of force and alienation.

Let us also add to this rich structure our broadest democratic and socialist front--the SAWPY headed by the League of Communists, our all-people's defense and our independent and nonalined policy that enables us "to talk even to the biggest ones as equal to equal" (Tito), all of which has won for Yugoslavia a great reputation in the world.

The faith in our own forces is no illusion: This is our way of life. This is the historical alternative that Tito chose as early as before the war and that has so fruitfully proved itself in all our undertakings during the past decades. There is certainly no such social or historical alliance--nor can any such alliance be created through combination--before which we would retreat even a single millimeter from Tito's and our position that what is ours we do not give and what belongs to others we do not want.

Naturally, this orientation is not a momentary invention but rather a matter of a struggle--that has already been tested in practice--for the principles and relations that are based on the respect for people and peoples, for their freedoms and independence and for their right to choose for themselves those roads of development that suit them the best. Today the policy of nonalinement and independence represents an unavoidable world factor. It is the right answer to provocations and dangers; it is an immeasurable moral and vital force that manifests itself as the conscience of mankind in its struggle for a new world of equality, freedom and human dignity.

Understandably it is this very position that is the basis for our concern over the deterioration of international situation caused primarily by the rivalry between the big powers and their confrontations that are fraught with many dangers. But our realism in the appraisal of the situation has never turned into fear and hopelessness among us; on the contrary, the disturbing shadows on the globe are a cause for new engagements, tasks and actions within the wide fold of nonalined countries and all peace-loving forces and countries.

We further continue to be inspired by the ideas and goals for which we are struggling, without shifting either to "the left" of to "the right." We are where we are, on our soil and on our road.

Finally we are aware that everything that we do every day, each of us in the position of his work and decisionmaking, is of epochal importance as a sum of striving for an even more humane future, but it is precisely for this reason that we must not delay any of our present obligations and that we must not fear the difficulties and shortcomings that, on the other hand, we discuss openly and without any concealment. This means that we must roll up our sleeves in the struggle for stabilization, for the further progress of self-management, for collective work and decisionmaking, for a stable development of the political system and an active position of the so-called subjective forces. Briefly, what is important for us is to implement our clear orientations in practice and do this without any deviations, calmly and in a working and disciplined manner. These will be new contributions to increasing Yugoslavia's strength and reputation.

FEC'S PULJA RECEIVES IRANIAN TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL

LD061430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council [FEC] member and Yugoslav-Iranian commission for economic and scientific-technicalcooperation co-chairman Imer Pulja today received Iranian PTT [Post, Telephone, Telegraph] Assistant Minister Eayed Ali Monsevi Germaroudia, currently staying in Yugoslavia. During the lengthy and friendly talk, possibilities were discussed for a more intensive cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL011936 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 1 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The second session of the Cuban-Yugoslav joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has ended in Belgrade with the signing of a protocol.

Angel Gomez Trueba, first vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chief of the Yugoslav delegation, signed the document after 5 days of work.

The two sides expressed their mutual interest in expanding relations of cooperation between Cuba and Yugoslavia and the bilateral desire to make such cooperation stable in the long-term and mutually beneficial. A scientific-technical cooperation program for 1980-81 and the protocol of the second session of the subcommittee in charge of this field also were approved.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES INVESTMENTS, TAXES, DEVELOPMENT

LD061740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council [FEC] met today under the chairmanship of Vice President Zvone Dragan. It acquainted itself with a report by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec on his visit to Bangladesh and India, and on some wider questions of international relations and the activity of the nonalined countries.

The council decided that the Federal Secretariat for Finance should submit a list of applications by the users of funds for noneconomic investments during the 1981-85 period by the 10th of this month. An interdepartmental working group has been set up to study all applications and to prepare a draft program on noneconomic investments in the new medium-term period which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly for further consideration. Afterwards, a draft law will be prepared to insure the necessary resources for approved noneconomic investments.

The council also adopted a report on tax allowances and other facilities for enterprises in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces that are producing goods for export. The council also studied the proposed addenda to the common criteria for the conclusion of self-managing agreements which will enable the organizations of associated labor--which are not earning foreign currency in their dealings with foreign countries or are earning it to an insufficient extent--to buy the foreign currency necessary for the purchase of raw materials and reproduction materials abroad.

Several amendments put forward by the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly to the proposed law on the protection of Yugoslav citizens who are temporarily employed abroad were also adopted. The council gave a positive assessment to the study material entitled "The Socioeconomic Development of Yugoslavia in 1979," which has been prepared by several federal organs. It will be used as the basis for the annual OECD publication about our country.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ASSESSES SELF-DEFENSE SYSTEM, EFFICIENCY

LD062030 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In the past 2 years our system of all-people's defense has been considerably improved. Its operational and combat efficiency has been improved and the preparations by society for the defense of the country have been stepped up. This was stated at today's meeting of the Committee for National Defense of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. In this period, too, it was noted, working people and citizens have shown exceptional determination and readiness to defend the country. Speaking about the moral-political state and political unity of army personnel, Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, cited by way of example the fact that in the postwar period there has never before been such a massive demand by soldiers who have completed their military service to remain voluntarily in the army until Comrade Tito recovers. This is the best demonstration of the high consciousness of our young generation, Petkovski emphasized.

Apart from a considerable improvement in the organization of the federal administrative organs and federal organizations in the field of national defense, some other important future tasks were outlined. Increased efforts must be made to improve civil protection, reconnaisance, information and early warning systems, as well as social self-protection. The delegates consider that the Federal Executive Council should in future make still greater efforts to ensure all conditions for the implementation of plans regarding the development of the armed forces, to assess more frequently the situation in individual areas and to encourage scientific research.

The meeting also emphasized that measures and activities for a more successful economic development are of special importance for strengthening the country's defense. It was also emphasized that further agreement and coordination of special and general interests of the republics and provinces is important for unity within the community.

LCY COMMISSION REVIEWS DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN CROATIAN TOWN

AU07 1000 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Ivanic-Grad, TANJUG--A working group of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium visited Ivanic-Grad on Thursday [28 February].

The aim of the visit was to view the results, experiences and activities of the League of Communists in implementing the positions of the 11th LCY Congress and the decisions and directives on organizing all-people's defense and social self-protection in the communes, particularly in the work organizations and local communities.

Representatives of the sociopolitical life of Ivanic-Grad acquainted members of the working group with the results achieved by the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in implementing the leading role of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and social self-protection. As assessment was made on the level of achievement in socializing the concept of all-people's defense and on how this socialization is most concretely implemented in the local community and work organizations.

Members of the working group of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium visited the Agro-Posavina work organization, the Ivanic-Klostar local community and the Novoselec timber industrial enterprise.

LCY DEFENSE COMMISSION VISITS KOSOVO, VIEWS ACTIVITIES

AU070950 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] The working group of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium led by Ivan Kukoc, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the SFRY Assembly, yesterday had talks at the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo on experiences and topical questions in implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY congress on organizing all-people's defense and social self-protection in the basic organization of associated labor, local communities and communes.

In the speech of Dzevdet Hamza, member of the provincial Central Committee Presidium, and in the talks that were attended by representatives of the organs and organizations in the province it was noted that with intensive activity of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of other subjective forces very important results have been achieved in organizing and preparing the basic cells of society for defense and protection. The favorable political situation, a high level of ideopolitical unity of all organized socialist forces and the readiness and determination of the working people and citizens to defend the achievements of the revolution from all forms of threats, it was said in the talks, are a guarantee for the further successful development and strengthening of the defense capability of all social circles and the province as a whole.

The working group, which was received by Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, will visit several local communities and organizations of associated labor in Kosovo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY FORMS COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE

AU070955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 March, TANJUG--The first session of the newly elected Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Hercegovina was held in Sarajevo today under the chairmanship of Raif Dizdarevic.

At the session the council discussed the rules of procedure on its work and adopted the plan of work for 1980. The plan envisages a review of several topical questions from various fields of the further development of the system of all-people's defense. Special attention was devoted to discussing the working version of the materials for a draft federal law on all-people's defense. With this discussion the council has included itself in the preparations for drafting that law which are continuously being held in the federation, the socialist republics and in the socialist autonomous provinces. The session discussed certain principled questions on which the council adopted positions and adopted a number of proposals on amending and supplementing the working version of the draft law.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON 25 FEBRUARY SLOVENE PRESIDIUM SESSION

The following addition to the item entitled "Slovene League Presidium Views Underdeveloped Republics" published in the 28 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 9 was taken from Ljubljana DELO of 26 February.

Insert after last paragraph: At the same time they particularly pointed out that in searching for solutions we must consistently respect the common interests in the development of the production forces and self-managing income relationships, which are especially based on the efforts to restructure the Yugoslav economy and to improve the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance. They also expressed the opinion that in the further coordination of views we must consistently and concretely respect the positions adopted by the federal councils.